

D. R. HARRIS.

N. P. SNOWDEN.

LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1858.)

Real Estate, Financial and Insurance (Fire, Life and Marine) Agents,
Notaries Public and Surveyors.Town Property and Farming Lands
FOR SALE OR ON LEASE.

MONEY TO LOAN

In Large or small amounts at lowest current rates of interest.
Estates Managed and Rents Collected.
Jan 15-1yr

BRITISH COLUMBIA

LAND and INVESTMENT AGENCY, L'd

THOMAS ALLSOP,
HENRY S. MASON,
CUYLER A. HOLLAND } DIRECTORS.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the
above Company and will be carried on by the Company from this
date as a general Land Investment and Insurance Agency.

MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgage at Low Rates.

Town Lots and Farming Lands for Sale on easy terms.

Victoria, B. C., May 16th, 1887.

A. W. JONES,
Notary Public.A. J. W. BRIDGMAN,
Solicitor, Supreme Court, England.

A. W. JONES & BRIDGMAN,

REAL ESTATE,

Financial and Insurance Agents,

CONVEYANCERS.

Loans effected at current rates Town and Country Properties for sale:

36 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

June 1

To-Day at Noon, as Advertised, We Shall

—RAISE THE PRICE OF—

ESQUIMALT

ROAD PROPERTY

—AND—

VICTORIA WEST PARK,

10 PER CENT.

We are not advertising for fun, but mean business. We are running on schedule time, and can't wait until every Client's sisters and cousins and aunts have gone out to see, and ponder, and think. We thank and congratulate those who have bought some 160 lots from us in the last three weeks, and we know, and they know, that they have got there!

CITIZENS you've got a lovely city, BOOM IT, get SEWERAGE, get STREETS opened up, get the BEACON HILL PARK FINISHED, in fact do like the AMERICANS do,

"Hustle"!!!!

BOURCHIER, CROFT & MALLETTE

COLONIST BLOCK, VICTORIA, B. C.

† 10-12-thu-sun-tues

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL NOT BE responsible for any debts contracted in his name by any one outside his own family, without his written order.

D. URQUHART,
July 31, 1890.

WANTED—A respectable boy to work in a store. Apply in applicant's hand-writing to "X," this office.

WANTED—A nurse girl to take care of a baby in the afternoon. Apply in the forenoon at No. 31 Bird-Cage Walk.

ANGELA COLLEGE.
VICTORIA, B. C.

MISS DUPONT, with a new staff of Resident Teachers from the East, will re-open her BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies on Monday, Aug. 25th.

MUNICIPAL.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE office of the undersigned until Wednesday, the 5th day of August next, at 4 p. m., for the construction of a Brick Culvert on First Street.

Specifications can be seen at the City Surveyor's Office.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.,
City Clerk's Office,
July 29, 1890.

MUNICIPAL.

Notice to Water Consumers.

WATER CONSUMERS are hereby notified that the water from the Water Works will be shut off on SATURDAY, the 2nd inst., between the hours of 9 a. m. and 6 p. m. for the purpose of testing the 16 inch main.

By order of the Water Committee.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.,
City Hall, July 31, 1890.

Notice to Road Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, up to noon of Friday, 8th August, for certain graveling and repairs to be done on the Burnside Road and on the West Saanich Road.

Specifications can be seen and forms for tender and agreement obtained at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. S. GORE,
Surveyor-General,
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 31st July, 1890.

Respecting the Sale of Crown Lands

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, PURSUANT to an Order in Council, approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the 30th July, instant, the alienation of any and all Crown Lands by private sale will be discontinued from and after this date until further notice, pending contemplated legislation.

This notice shall not affect or prevent the right to complete the purchase or sale of any lands in respect of which notices of intention to make application to purchase have been published in the British Columbia Gazette prior to the first day of August next.

F. G. VERNON,
Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works,
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., July 31st, 1890.

EXHIBITION.

The British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association holds an Exhibition of Fruit, Flowers and Vegetables at the Exhibition Buildings, New Westminster, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 6th and 7th of August next.

Special passenger and freight rates per railway and steamer arranged for.

Directors of the Association meet for discussion at 10 o'clock a. m. and 5 p. m. on the 7th.

His Honor Lieut.-Governor Nelson will open the Exhibition at half-past seven o'clock p. m. on the 7th. Members of the Government and other leading citizens expected to be present.

Exhibits received up to time of arrival of steamer from Victoria on 6th.

Price Lists and full particulars obtainable from G. A. McFay, Victoria, or the Secretary, who will accept entry forms which must be completed and filed on or before August 4th.

A. H. P. McCOWAN, W. J. HARRIS,
Vancouver, Port Hammond,
Secretary, President.MRS. CROWTHER'S
PRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING HOUSE,
Corner of Pando and Quadra Streets.

BOARD BY THE MEAL, DAY OR WEEK

VICTORIA, B. C. July 29-1yr

KELLER & BURRIS,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—
Sewer Pipe, Terra Cotta, Drain Tile, Flower Pots, Vases, and other Earthenware.COR. YATES AND QUADRA STS.,
Victoria, B. C.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Colony of Newfoundland Strongly
in Favor of Annexation to the
United States.

The Empress of India, the Canadian Pacific Steamer, to be launched on August 30th.

Ontario's Fall Wheat Crop Far Ahead of Former Years—Prince Duple Sing.

Newfoundland Annexation.

MONTREAL, July 31.—J. W. Brailley, one of the leading fish merchants in Newfoundland, is here on business in connection with the fishery trouble. He says that from his acquaintance with the whole country, many of the people express themselves as strongly in favor of annexation to the United States if there is not a satisfactory settlement of the question which is now causing so much anxiety on the Island. They argue that if there is to be any change of allegiance at all, it is better to unite with the United States, which they believe will protect their interests, while at the same time they gain the market of 60,000,000 people for what they can produce, while if they join with Canada their gain would be a market of but six millions of people.

An Election Rumor.

MONTREAL, July 31.—A special from Ottawa to L'Espresso says: The Dominion general election will be held at the end of next October.

Personal.

WINNIPEG, July 31.—P. Cantine, M.P. for Chicoutimi, Que., is here en route to Victoria.

Ontario Wheat Crop.

TORONTO, July 31.—The Toronto fall wheat crop, which has just been gathered, is far ahead of former years. According to authorities, 30 to 40 bushels per acre are being threshed in the western portion of the province. The increase is due to greater care and attention given to the preparation of the soil, and the varieties of seed adapted to it.

Vice-Regal Movements.

MONTREAL, July 31.—The Governor-General and suite will return to Quebec on August 30th.

Lacrosse Notes.

WINNIPEG, July 31.—An evening paper says: Ryall, Stewart, Campbell and other ex-Manitoba lacrosse players have left the coast, and will accompany the Brandon team to Winnipeg on the 16th inst.

The Government's White Elephant.

HALIFAX, July 31.—Prince Duple Sing, will not return to this city, the Home Office having sent word that his commission as A.D.C. to General Ross, has been cancelled. The authorities here have received word that the debts contracted by the Prince will be paid. Prince Duple Sing was a kind of white elephant on the government's hands, and it was decided to send him to Halifax as an A.D.C., but there was nothing for him to do here.

The New Canadian Pacific Steamers.

TORONTO, July 31.—A special London cable to the Globe says: The new Canadian Pacific steamers are rapidly progressing. It is now arranged that the first of the three, to be called the Empress of India, will be launched at Barrow-in-Furness on August 30th. She will leave for the Pacific probably via Australia about Nov. 1st. The others will follow at intervals of two months each. The total cost of the three exceeds six hundred thousand pounds sterling.

The Calgary Railway.

CALGARY, July 31.—The Calgary and Edmonton railway has been graded to a point 26 miles north of Calgary.

More Breweries Purchased.

HALIFAX, July 31.—Representatives of an English syndicate have bought the principal breweries of this city.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Strangled by a Badman.

STOCKTON, Cal., July 31.—Charles D. Green, a patient in the State asylum here, was strangled to death by another patient, named Frank Cure, to-day.

Fell Forty Feet.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 31.—William Donahue, a painter, fell from the top of a building, forty feet, to the ground to-day breaking both legs and crushing both wrists. His injuries are not regarded as fatal.

Blaine's Reciprocity Views.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—The Chamber of Commerce this afternoon adopted a resolution endorsing the reciprocity views of Secretary Blaine, as embodied in a letter of recent date to Senator Frye, in which the Secretary opposes the free sugar clause of the McKinley tariff bill.

Field for Murder.

FRESNO, Cal., July 31.—Jos. L. Stillman, the murderer of J. D. Fiske, was to-day held for murder. Thos. P. Ryan, an able attorney formerly of San Francisco, has been retained by Stillman, and a vigorous defence will be made. Alfred Hacker was also held for the murder of Harry Broadway at Dog Creek, this county on July 21st.

Land Suits at Port Townsend.

PORT TOWNSEND, July 30.—Two suits aggregating over \$200,000 were filed in the Supreme court of this county to-day. The first was brought by Winfield Mann, James Jones, W. C. Williams, James Morgan, B. W. McCourey and W. F. Hayes against Robert Travers. It is for \$246,000. In the complaint the plaintiffs allege that, on the 20th of January, 1890, in this city, the defendant agreed with the plaintiffs to sell them a large section of land adjoining the townsite of Port Williams, Clallam county.

In all 167 acres, for \$8,000. To bind the bargain \$250 of the purchase price was paid down, the balance to be paid by July 29, with interest at 10 percent per month.

In the second suit, Winfield Mann, W. C. Williams and F. Hayes are plaintiffs and Wm. Bell, of Toledo, Ohio, defendant. The purpose of the case is similar. The land involved in this suit is the best part of the townsite of Port Williams, worth \$134,550. In both cases it is alleged that the plaintiffs refused to accept the balance of the money. They all agree as to the purchase price of the property. The plaintiffs ask in return that judgment for \$46,000 in the first case and \$135,550 in the second be granted them.

Coella's Hearing Postponed.

PORT TOWNSEND, July 30.—The preliminary hearing of Dominico Coella was postponed this afternoon by Justice Rode until to-morrow. A large crowd followed the accused murderer to the court room and back to jail. Coella was very much scared, although the crowd made no demonstration. The Italian who has been harboring Coella, since he escaped, has been arrested, and charged with aiding a prisoner to escape.

Wanted to See It Burn.

GRASS VALLEY, Cal., July 31.—Last night Joseph Silva's house and barn, four miles west of this place, were burned. The son of Silva, who is an idiot, set fire to the barn to see it burn, and the flames caught the house.

Decision in the Blythe Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—In probate, Judge Coffey this morning decided that Florence Blythe was the daughter of Thos. H. Blythe, and therefore entitled to his entire estate, valued at over \$1,000,000. Florence is but seventeen years of age.

The New Cruiser's Captain.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—Capt. Sampson, U.S.N., arrived from New Zealand to take command of the San Francisco.

News of the Whaling Fleet.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—Among the passengers by the Belgic were Capt. D. D. Cleveland and five of the crew of the wrecked whaler Lancer, which went on Whidbey Island in a fog, and was afterwards consumed by fire. Capt. Cleveland reports that he spoke several of the whaling fleet before the accident to his vessel. The Jno. P. West had one small whale, and the Winthrop three, the Lagoda two, and the C. M. Morgan one. The Lagoda was looking to such an extent that it took the crew pumping ten minutes in every hour to keep her afloat. She was run to Nagasaki, where she was condemned.

When Thieves Fall Out.

LOS ANGELES, July 31.—A full statement has been drawn from J. M. Damron relative to his actions while eluding the officers seeking his arrest for forgery. He says he was contemplating a trip to San Francisco to secure financial aid from a friend for the purpose of conducting his defense. Lockwood, a justice of the peace, who is charged with his concealment, opposed the plan, suggesting that he should secret himself at his (Lockwood's) rooms until after the affair blew over. Damron was prevailed upon, and he went to Lockwood's, where from day to day he discussed with him what was said on the street about his disappearance. Finally, it was arranged to go to a more secure hiding place, but before the time set for his departure the officers appeared and put him under arrest. Damron evidently believes that Lockwood betrayed him. At Lockwood's examination to-day Damron testified against him. The evidence cited, so plainly implicates Lockwood that that gentleman's bondsmen are seeking a release from the bond. As a safeguard they have hired a detective to watch Lockwood. Officers who made the arrest are attempting to shield Lockwood. The press and public are calling for a thorough investigation, and the punishment of criminals who, under cover of the officers, are defrauding the city and county.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Jno. Irving returned from Vancouver last night.

Robt. Ward returned from Westminster last evening.

J. H. Todd came back from the Fraser yesterday by the Rithet.

Theodore Lubbe returned from the Sound by the Kingston last evening.

Mrs. H. F. Heisterman and the Misses Heisterman returned from Westminster yesterday afternoon.

H. C. Beeton, of Messrs. Turner, Beeton & Co., is expected from the North on the return of the steamer Louise.

M. A. Benton, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, is spending a brief honeymoon here with his bride.

Mrs. James R. Patterson, wife of the genial commander of the Elder, is the guest of Mrs. Alfred Platt, Superior street.

Dr. G. L. Milne, M.P., L. Van Volkenburgh, and J. B. Lovell were among the Islander's passengers from Vancouver last night.

W. T. Larned, dramatic editor of the St. Louis Republic, spent yesterday in Victoria on his return from a trip to Alaska, in praise of which he is enthusiastic.

A. J. Helen, of Winnipeg, superintendent of agencies of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Insurance, is spending a couple of weeks in town. He was for many years a prominent newspaper man of Ontario.

Hon. Edgar Dewdney leaves Westminster to-day for Chilliwack. He will be accompanied by several citizens of Westminster and will be accorded a reception at the various points visited along the Lower Fraser.

Hollis Baumann, P. L. Thos. W. Ripley, Boston; John Rogers, New York; C. T. Symmes, Lancaster, Mass.; and Mrs. Kate D. Aspland, McPherson's Station, are at Roccabella.

Dr. McSwain came over from Vancouver by last evening's boat, and upon his arrival he was kept busy for many minutes shaking hands with old Victoria friends. The Doctor looks in excellent health, and may remain here some days before leaving for his home in California.

Sons of England.

The ordinary meeting of the Sons of England Benefit society was held last night in St. George's Hall. There was a large attendance, and a considerable number of candidates were initiated. The lodge is progressing most satisfactorily.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Conservative Members Growing Restless Over the Prolongation of the Session.

Government Getting Rid of the Perpetual Pensions Paid for Nominal Services.

Henry M. Stanley Making Splendid Progress Towards Recovery—Ex-King Milan's Debts.

THE PROLONGED SESSION.

LONDON, July 31.—The Conservatives are growing restless on account of the prolongation of the parliamentary session, and a majority of them have caused a hint to be conveyed to Lord Salisbury that if they are detained much longer they will insist upon a recess extending until January instead of November, as contemplated by the government.

PERPETUAL PENSIONS.

The English treasury is engaged in getting rid of perpetual pensions paid for nominal services. The Duke of St. Albans, whose ancestor was appointed keeper of the hawks by King James II., 200 years ago, is to receive a lump sum of \$90,000 a year. This office has been a disgrace. Other similar pensions are to terminate on like conditions, including that paid to the Duke of Hamilton, as keeper of the Royal Scottish palace, of Holyrood.

STANLEY'S HEALTH.

Dr. Parke, who has been in attendance upon Stanley since the explorer's recent attack of illness, has returned to London, and reports his services as no longer required, and that Stanley is making splendid progress towards complete recovery.

EUROPEAN CROP PROSPECTS.

The reports from abroad regarding the general crop prospects are bad. In France, especially in the central and northern departments, the cold nights and the constantly wet days are bringing about disastrous results. In Germany, Switzerland, Belgium and Holland, the constant rain and low temperature are seriously affecting wheat, but in Austria and Hungary, the harvest looks favorable and there are promises of good yields. A telegram from Odessa, Russia, announces that the continuous wet weather threatens to injure all crops, but especially the cereals.

EX-KING MILAN'S DEBTS.

Ex-King Milan's continued stay at Belgrade is explained by the knowledge that he cannot return to his usual and preferred haunts owing to the enormous debts hanging over him. In Paris alone he owes 1,500,000 francs, and Serbia is the only safe spot for him to rest. It is now known that his recent outburst against the government was the result of the agent's refusal to make him an advance on his annuity of 350,000 francs.

NOT ENGAGED.

An authoritative and positive denial is given to the reported engagement of Miss Agnes Huntington to Rt. Hon. William Humble Ward, Earl Dudley.

CABLE NEWS.

A Question of Precedence.

LONDON, July 31.—In the House of Commons to-night Right Hon. W. H. Smith, government leader, refused to express an opinion in answer to the question "whether Cardinal Manning or any other priest ought to have precedence after members of the Royal Family." The government did not intend to introduce a bill for the settlement of the question. The enquiry was suggested by the recent statement of the Prince of Wales that Cardinal Manning would hereafter rank next to the Prince when both served on commissions of inquiry, etc. Sir James Ferguson, under foreign secretary, stated that the government had received a despatch from Buenos Ayres to the effect that everything was becoming tranquil. Street traffic had been resumed. He also stated that the British Charge d'Affaires at St. Petersburg had wired the government that nothing fresh was under consideration by Russia, aiming to deprive the Jews of any of their present privileges. T. W. Russell, Unionist, asked the government whether any papers existed in the foreign office relating to Errington's mission to Rome during the Gladstone government. Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith promised to make enquiries on the subject. Gladstone said there was never anything in the nature of the mission to the Vatican from any government with which he had been connected.

Goodwood Races.

LONDON, July 31.—The race for the Goodwood Cup, two miles and a half, was won by Col. North's five year old mare "Philonel." Noel Fenwick's three year old chestnut filly "Golden Maze," second; J. Hammond's four year old grey colt "Crimer" third. The race for the Rous Memorial Stakes, two year olds, three quarters of a mile, was won by Lord Bradford's bay colt "Cattlestone." Douglas Baird's chestnut filly "Phyllida" second; the Duke of Westminster's bay colt "Adieu" third. There were five starters.

Emin Fighting the Natives.

ZANZIBAR, July 31.—Emin Pasha has had a severe fight with the Massai. Many of the natives were killed. They were armed with Maxim guns. Twelve hundred of their cattle were seized. Emin also had a battle with Ugogos, defeating them with great slaughter.

No Frenchmen Wanted There.

PARIS, July 31.—The Siecle says that a pupil of the military school at St. Cyr, while visiting relatives at Mulhouse, was arrested, handcuffed, marched to the depot and put aboard a train for Belfort. His host was fined 50 marks for failing to notify the police of the presence of a Frenchman in his house.

Disorders in Buenos Ayres.

BUENOS AYRES, July 31.—Disorders continue in the agricultural districts. The

Great Southern & Rosario railway has been torn up. Troops have been dispatched to protect the work. Traffic on the road is suspended. Gold is 215 premium.

Financial Chaos.

LONDON, July 31.—The Times' Buenos Ayres special says that a financial chaos reigns. The bill postponing payment of bills for one month passed the chambers. It requires the President's signature before becoming law. The notaries refuse to protest the bills on the ground that a state of siege existed. Great pressure is being applied to compel President Celmán to resign.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Three Hundred People Burned Out.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 31.—Forty-one dwelling houses were destroyed by a fire in Braddock this afternoon. More than 300 persons were for the time being rendered homeless. The fire broke out in a stable on Washington street. A strong wind carried the flames along both sides of the street until more than two blocks of buildings were destroyed. The houses were all frame structures, and in a few minutes the fire was beyond control. A high wind carried the shingles a long distance, and at one time furious flames were burning in five different places threatening the lower part of the town near the steel works with destruction. Mayor Burgess telegraphed to this city for assistance. Two fire engines were sent to the scene, but their services were not required. The houses were nearly all owned and occupied by those employed at the steel works and the families of laborers. Very little of their household effects were saved. Late this evening all of the homeless had been provided with temporary lodging-places. To-morrow, Manager Schwab, of the steel works, will begin the erection of houses for his employees in the fire swept district. The loss on buildings and household goods will aggregate \$600,000. The insurance is estimated at \$25,000. No serious accidents are reported.

Pugilistic Notes.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The Police Gazette received a dispatch from New Orleans to-day stating that the Olympic club of that city propose to put up a purse of \$2,500 for a finish fight for the light-weight championship between Jack McAuliffe and Billy Myers. Myers has notified the club of his willingness to contest for the purse. The Olympic club will also offer a \$3,000 purse for Jack Dempsey and Bob Fitzsimmons, of Australia, to fight for.

Excluded from the Mails.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Postmaster Vancott has been advised by the postal authorities at Washington that Tolstois "Kreutzer Sonata" has been excluded from the mails, but he refuses to make public the department's letter on the subject.

A Victory for the Laborers.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—The strike of cloakmakers here has ended in a victory for the laboring men. The concessions made by the manufacturers are that they will employ only union men and discharge the non-union men at present in their employ. On the other hand, the union men have agreed to allow non-union men, who desire to do so, to join the union. The question of wages has to be decided, a committee of eight members of the union being appointed last evening to confer with the manufacturers concerning their terms. If possible the contract will be signed at once.

U. S. Finances.

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 31.—It is estimated at the treasury department this afternoon that the monthly debt statement will show an increase of about four million dollars during the month of July.

Took His Sweetheart's Life.

LOUISVILLE, July 31.—This morning at 9 o'clock Peter McCreery, night watchman at the St. Louis cemetery, aged 26 years, in a fit of jealousy called at the residence of John Heep, and calling Anna Staken, a pretty servant girl, to the door, shot her in the head with a revolver, inflicting a mortal wound. He then fired two shots into his own head. His wounds are considered fatal. McCreery had threatened on several occasions to take the girl's life.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

CRICKET.

SATURDAY'S CRICKET MATCH. The Victorians have selected their men to meet the fleet at Esquimalt to-morrow. On the whole it promises to be a representative team, but it must needs be, for there are some capital players among the fleet. The game will start in the forenoon, about 11 o'clock, and stumps will be drawn at a time agreed upon by the respective teams. Following are the names of those representing the Victoria club: Pooley, Irving, Sinclair, Ward, Maguire, Walley, Hudson, Green, Scroggs, Snowden, Martin. The Waspit club, a feature in itself, will present throughout the game. It is much regretted

A MODERN MAN-OF-WAR.

A Floating Mass of Iron, Guns, Engines, Machines, and Irresistible Force.

An Aquatic World, with all the Social Grades, Distinctions and Privileges of the World Terrestrial.

Could that grand old sea-lion, Lord Nelson, come back to earth, and with his historic ship "Victory" sail round those mammoth iron monsters, the modern men-of-war, he would blink and rub his eyes. He would gaze in amazement at the floating masses of iron and wonder how they were kept afloat. Then he would turn from the black mass with its muddy colored funnels, its ventilators, and its thousand and one appurtenances foreign to the ancient three-decker. He would compare his cumbersome old guns with the destructive machines of the present day, and would say that it was the custom to kill by machinery. In a word, England's greatest naval hero would find himself partially in the position of Bellamy's hero in "Looking Backward." He would notice a vast change in human devices, although human nature might be just the same. To contrast the "Victory" and—well, say the "Warspite," now lying at Esquimalt—would be an intensely interesting proceeding. But if one were to go through a similar process with regard to the same old ship and those top-heavy, ungainly, unsteerable and unsteerable turret ships to be seen protecting the English coasts, the contrast would perhaps show in favor of the "Victory." She at least was manageable so long as there was a breeze, but the others are the cause of daily complaint at headquarters. It is ships like the Warspite that seem to have just left the mark at the proper limit. They are capable of immense destruction and are manageable even under very extreme circumstances. The Warspite is not by any means a handsome boat; she has the appearance of a British bulldog, and would give one that impression. Viewed from a distance, she is seen to sit sullenly down in the water, black and forbidding. On her upper deck can be seen four engines of destruction, white but repellent-looking; from her main deck grin the shining muzzles of more deadly reapers, and here and there can be seen peeping out those treacherous machine guns which cause such awful havoc when turned loose on opposing forces. One must only pierce the air from that small army of funnels and air conveyers. It looks bare and sickly to the eye accustomed to the comfortably rigged masts and spars of less modern ships, but it is kept only for use. There is nothing ornamental about it. It carries a gun; so did the huge masts of Nelson's "Victory," but the guns taken up the rigging of that old ship were muskets in the hands of sharpshooters. How Nelson would star at the slight machine in the "Warspite's" crow's nest if he saw it working.

After climbing the black, heavily armored sides of the "Warspite," the view is a little cheering. Everything is bright, neat, shining; everyone looks brisk and busy. The sight is not wonderful, but it is interesting. Everything is in its appointed place; everyone knows his order reigns supreme. The brass work is bright as gold, the wood work painted pure white, the decks scrubbed to shining pitch. A special feature is the brightness of the guns. On the upper deck are four of them capable of throwing a 350 pound projectile at a velocity of 2050 feet per second, with a charge of 106 pounds. These guns mounted on barbettes, rake fore and aft and to either side. On the main deck are half a dozen six-inch breech-loading guns, throwing a projectile of 100 pounds, with a charge of 48 pounds. They are nice looking instruments to admire but, well handled, would do terrible damage and be feared more than admirer. There are two more to be added to this number as soon as some necessary alterations are made in the arrangements of the main deck. On the deck below this are some more machines of a destructive character. There are eight—four six pounders and four three pounders, all quick firing guns. These are supplemented by ten Nordenfeldt machine guns, all of which are ornamented by stacks of Martini-Henry rifles which line the main and lower decks. The deadly torpedo is not absent by any means, it is painfully present.

The Warspite is not a mere armory though; it is a little world in itself, and its customs, laws and manners are as clearly (possibly more clearly) defined than the great world outside. It has its departments which are as sacred to each other as the prescribed realms of autocratic Europe. No one oversteps the boundaries; no one is guilty of trespass. Those in command have access to every place; those under command have no access at all. Their limits are known to a fraction of an inch; a transgression is unknown, and a transgressor would be frowned out of existence, if not punished. Still there is no discontent at this; each man knows his place and keeps it. He enters the service on this understanding, and abides by his agreement. Of course it goes without saying that the officers' quarters are the best appointed portions of the entire institution. Such is always the case, the maxim being that those carrying the responsibility should have the cream of the reward. But it is not to be inferred from this that the crew, the rank and file, are uncared for. Not at all; they are comfortably housed; well fed; and clothed both comfortably and cleanly. The full complement of men is fixed at 550, which includes about 70 marines, but this number is apt to vary in view of transfers which are made from one ship to another. There is, for the men, all reasonable amusement or recreation; gymnastics are not for forgotten, there being a complete set of appurtenances for a gymnasium and athletic training school.

The quarters for the official staff are somewhat more comfortable than those of the men, the comfort approaching positive luxury as the grade of the occupants rises; ill the sanctum of the commander is outshone by the sanctum sanctorum of the admiral. This is approached by the ordinary mortal on board

with fear and trembling, and there is no small deference in the demeanor of the officer who draws near on business. The quarters are principally on the main deck, but there is a large contingent of machinists, engineers, stokers and other hand necessary to the navigation of a vessel such as the Warspite drawing close on 28 feet of water. The engine hands are made up of a staff engineer, five engineers and assistant engineers, 12 engine-room artificers, 15 leading, and 86 ordinary stokers.

The visitor to a warship, although deeply interested at what he sees, is scarcely ever very much surprised at anything. Every one expects to see guns and machines of war; he expects to see destructive engines of deadly power, and it is natural in one to expect to see these instruments in a state of shining cleanliness. But he is not in a position to see an engine emporium on board ship. The Warspite is a large engine shop below the lower deck. With the hull, the guns and other accessories, one would think that such a mass of iron could never float; but it does. With a double set of compound engines, each set consisting of one high pressure and two low pressure, she has also fifty three auxiliary engines, four of which are for electric light purposes. It would be tedious to begin to enumerate their uses; it would seem that there is an engine for everything, and that before long there will be engines in the places of officers and men. One deck of this great leviathan of the British navy is a mass of hissing steam, rolling wheels and revolving cranks. Her main engines have 1,000 indicated horse power, with twelve boilers.

The electric light system is an interesting feature, though not wonderful in these days of floating passenger places on sea and rolling hotels on our railroads. The Warspite carries four machines, one of 400 and three of 200 volts, Siemens' dynamo, running about 400 incandescent lights of 16 candle power, placed throughout the ship. Three search lights of 25,000 candle power, and a yard-arm light of 160 candle power are adjuncts of the system. The lighting is well distributed throughout the ship. The dimensions of this floating arsenal and army, running at a rate of over 17 knots at full speed, are 315 feet long, 62 feet wide, and nearly as many deep. She has a coal capacity of 1,200 tons, which would last for from three to four days running at full speed. Her boats and steam cutters are small institutions.

The hours at sea which would otherwise be tedious on the Warspite are rendered enjoyable by an excellently trained and very capable band of about seven-teen instruments.

OBITUARY.

The Death of John McIntyre of Lytton—A Brief Sketch of his Life.

TO THE EDITOR:—It was my painful duty a few days ago to announce through the medium of your widely read paper, the death of John McIntyre, long and favorably known throughout the province—who departed this life on Monday, July 21st.

The deceased was an old pioneer of the Pacific coast, having arrived in the Golden State in 1849, where he was engaged in many enterprises, with varying success. Leaving California in 1858 to seek his fortune in British Columbia, he followed mining for many years on the Fraser, Cariboo, Big Bend, and Pence River, and when travelling from the latter country in 1872 he was almost reduced to starvation, his scanty supply of provisions having given out; his mining ventures in this province never met with the success he deserved.

In 1877 he assumed the business of the late Thomas R. Brice, and with his honesty and fair dealing, he soon accumulated considerable wealth. For the last few years he had spent a goodly portion of his means in sending out parties prospecting in this vicinity.

Deceased was a man of sterling qualities, generous to a fault, and as it may truly be said of him "that his left hand never knew what his right hand gave away." Few men have ever passed away from our midst have caused a deeper feeling of sorrow. The esteem in which he was held was shown by his many friends travelling long distances to pay their last tribute to his memory.

The Rev. Mr. Hall came from Kamloops to perform the burial service. He spoke long and eloquently over the remains and he feelingly reminded his old friends that stood around the grave, that their lives, too, must of necessity be of short duration.

Deceased was born in Scotland on May 2nd, 1824, being at the time of his death upwards of 66 years of age. He leaves no relatives in the province. May his soul rest in peace!

T. SEWARD.

A RETALIATION SCHEME.

An Effort to Settle the Behring's Sea Question by Retaliation Upon the Canadian Pacific.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—There is no doubt that the administration is doing all in its power to bring about some settlement of the Behring's sea difficulty, and threatened retaliation on Canadian business, as indicated in these dispatches yesterday, will be brought forward. Secretary Windom will in a few days make a report to the senate concerning the special privileges now granted the Canadian railroads by stationing United States customs officers on Canadian soil to bond goods which are brought into the United States free of duty. It is in the power of the administration to withdraw these officers and compel the Canadian roads to employ American elevators and American workmen and bring their cars on the American side to be bonded. This would shut out the Canadian Pacific road from engaging in interstate traffic between the Pacific coast and the Eastern States. It is thought probable such an act will be taken, and a few steps of this kind will be sufficient to convince the Canadians that they cannot insist on destroying the seal industry. It is not known that Secretary Windom will recommend the removal of the customs officers to the American side, but there may be some indication that such a scheme is anticipated. The removal would injure the people on the American side to some extent and would meet the protest of railroads having Canadian connections.

JACK TAR AT WORK.

Just What a Sailor Has to Do Each Day on Ship-Board.

The mate of a square-rigged merchantman thus described the life of an able-bodied seaman on a long voyage to a New York Times reporter. A sailor may be said to begin his day's work with the "morning watch" at four o'clock, when he must turn out of his narrow bunk in the "fo'castle" and tumble up on deck prepared to scrub and wash down decks, which are always more or less badly stained with salt water and iron rust. Plenty of water for cleaning purposes is always near at hand, and with the aid of buckets and ordinary brooms, brushes or "squeegies" Jack usually succeeds in making things tolerably clean.

But if the ship is coming into port and the captain wishes the decks to look particularly white, Jack must go down on his hands and knees and scour the decks with all the vigor of a charwoman with certain articles called "holystones." Now, holystones are not treasured fragments of some classical shrine, but common-looking pieces of sandstone about the size of a brick, and it is not too much to say that poetry abandons the nautical mind when the holystoning process becomes necessary. The operation is always long and laborious, and the only respite Jack has from this odious task is in polishing tarnished brasswork or being ordered aloft to attend to some troublesome sail or bit of running gear. Consequently, by eight o'clock, when he is relieved by the "forenoon" watch he has had sufficient exercise to get up an appetite for breakfast such as is rarely equaled or surpassed by any thing human.

This meal, year in and out, consists of a liberal supply of a hot, black, beverage called coffee, which is stewed to distraction, and sweetened, if at all, with molasses. Then, there is a ship's bread, porridge, or "burgoo," and a species of hash called "lobscourse," which nobody but a hungry sailor would ever know to successfully digest. Jack, however, is providentially no epicure, but a gastronomic genius who dispatches every thing to satisfy an organic craving with goatlike facility and relish. He then fills his pipe, spins yarns, or returns to his unambrosial bunk for a nap, while his shipmates, the "forenoon watch," are busy making things snug on deck and aloft. Indeed, it would be difficult to say what the "forenoon watch" will not find to do, for much depends upon the state of the weather.

But yards must be constantly trimmed, according to the direction of the wind, sails furled and running-gear looked after, and, in addition to a seaman's regular duties of setting and shortening sail, there is always plenty of sail-mending, rope-splicing, spar-scrapping, oiling, varnishing and painting to do, to say nothing of the dirty work of tarring the standing rigging and ropes occasionally. Then every man must take his turn or "trick" at the wheel, which is always a monotonous and extremely dangerous duty in bad weather.

Well, at 11:30 the men who composed the "morning watch" are called to a dinner of hot pea soup, boiled pork and a baner pie or meat that no argument will ever convince Jack is any thing but army mule or horse which has died a natural death. "Salt horse" is, therefore, the name bestowed by him on this tough-pickled substance, and he thinks himself lucky when it is followed by plumduff or "stiekjaw pudding." This sumptuous repast is then washed down with copious draughts of coffee, and after filling and smoking the inevitable pipe once more Jack feels invigorated and happy, and goes on deck as one of the "afternoon watch," which relieves the "forenoon watch" at twelve.

The "afternoon watch," we will suppose, for brevity's sake, is employed on deck with duties of the same nature as engaged the "forenoon watch," and at four o'clock this watch is again changed. So you see that, generally speaking, the men have four hours on duty and four hours off. But if this took place with undeviating regularity, it is evident that one set of men would always be on duty during the best part of the night—an arrangement that would be manifestly unfair. In order, therefore, that one watch should not have the long night's duty there are what we sailors call the "dog watches." These watches are the hours between four o'clock in the afternoon and eight o'clock in the evening. The "afternoon watch" accordingly goes below at four o'clock and come on deck at six, when they have two hours' dog watch. At eight o'clock they go below again, and thus by means of these dog watches the crew of a ship get at least nine hours of duty on deck.

Jack lives on a floating house of business, which is continually carrying him into unexpected labors. However, in moderate weather every thing is usually made snug aloft between six and eight o'clock in the evening, when Jack's work is finished for the day. He may then smoke his pipe and sing his favorite song or "shanty" to his heart's content. But if during the next few hours or in the course of the night the barometer goes down and the weather looks ominous of a gale to windward, he has to turn out of his snug corner in the forecastle at a moment's notice when he hears the boatswain shout: "All hands shorten sail!" Now, this is one of the worst features of Jack's life, for nine chances out of ten it is blowing great guns when he gropes his way up on deck and crawls up the shrouds, and you can form no idea of the perilous momentum of a vessel's pitch until you have been on her upper yards or jib-boom trying to reef or furl sails in a heavy sea.

A Collection of Clovers

James L. Pennypacker, of Philadelphia, has a curious collection of clovers from different States. The clovers are mounted upon a card so as to represent a four-leaved clover. One leaf is made up of eleven four-leaved clovers, another of nine five-leaved clovers, another of nine six-leaved clovers and the fourth of six nine-leaved clovers. The stem is represented by a series of clovers containing cup or funnel leaves and at the very end is one clover having nine leaves and a cup and another clover having thirteen leaves.

TO-DAY.

We have received our second consignment of

FANCY DRESS SILKS

CONSISTING OF

Colored, Printed and Plain Pongees.

White and Cream Royale Silks.

Colored Satin Dentelle,

Colored Silk Broches.

Satin Merveilleux, also

Velvets in all the latest shades.

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

BARGAINS IN CARPETS!
BARGAINS IN FURNITURE!
BARGAINS IN UPHOLSTERY!

Large Stock!

Lowest Prices!

Latest Styles!

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS.

HASTIE & ERSKINE,
62 GOVERNMENT STREET.

July 16-12m

NEW GOODS—SUMMER.

Berry Sets, in China and Glassware,
Dessert Plates, Ice Cream Freezers,
Lemon Extracts, Oil Stoves, Refrigerators,
Meat safes and Covers, Reed and Rattan Goods,
Fibre Ware.

Art Silk Draperies by the yard.
Mason's reliable Fruit Jars, in pints, quarts and half-gal. sizes.

—ALSO—

Largest Stock of Furniture, Carpets, Linoleum, Crockery, Glassware,
Cutlery, Plated Ware, Wall Paper, and general House
Furnishing Goods in the Province, at

JOHN WEILER'S,

SHOWROOMS: 51 TO 55 FORT ST. FACTORY: HUMBOLDT ST.
dec-23-12m

Imperial Fire Insurance Co. of London.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, \$6,000,000; TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS, OVER \$8,000,000.

Insurances Effected on all Classes of Property at Current Rates.
LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED

E. D. LACY, Resident Manager for Canada at Montreal. H. E. CROSSDAILE,
Agent for Vancouver Island, 47 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MARKET.
VAN VOLKENBURGH & BRO.,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUTCHERS & PACKERS,
Corner Government and Yates Streets. VICTORIA, B. C.BUY THE CELEBRATED
EUREKA GARDEN HOSE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

For sale by all First-Class Hardware Houses and Plumbers in
BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Beware of Imitations!

Beware of Imitations!

TORONTO RUBBER COMPANY

MAIN OFFICE, 28 King St. West, Toronto. W. W. FARLEY,
Traveling Representative.

THE DELMONICO

(MONS. E. ESCALLET, Prop.)

The only first-class Restaurant in Victoria.

Eastern Oysters received by every Steamer.

Private rooms for ladies and family parties.

UNEQUALLED CUISINE.

Parties and Balls attended.

BOARD AT REASONABLE RATES.

Telephone No. 120, 109 Government st.

my7-1yr

VICTORIA -:- RESTAURANT

Is re-opened by Mrs. I. FENWICK,

who wishes the patronage of all her friends.

Home cooking. Meals 25c.

Corner Fort and Douglas sts.

ap24-1m

For Electric House Bells

COMMUNICATE WITH R. B. MCMICK



TO PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.

THE date of re-opening the Public Schools
to have been changed from August 4th, 1890,
to August 11th, 1890.

S. D. POPE,
Superintendent of Education,
Education Office, July 17th, 1890. jly18

MUNICIPAL.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE
office of the undersigned until Wednesday
the 23rd day of July instant, at 4 p.m., for the
work of laying down new sidewalks within
the city.

Specifications can be seen at the City Sur-
veyor's office.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily
accepted. By order
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.
City Hall, July 17, 1890. jly17-td

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ALL PARTIES will please take notice that
the receiver has been discharged by order
of the court, and business is now being con-
ducted as usual.

HIPLUNG & CO.,
Victoria, July 29, 1890. 22 Cornmarket St.
jly30-1w

NOTICE.

ALL AMERICAN CITIZENS residing in
British Columbia, can have two lots
staked in the Government Reservation, Port
Angles, by forwarding \$15.00 to the under-
signed.
W. E. DEVEREUX,
Port Angeles.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
on and after the 1st day of
July next, the "Consolidated
Thistle By-Law" will be enforced,
and that the owner, lessee, tenant,
occupier, or agent for the owner
or lessee of any land on which
thistles are found not cut down
will be prosecuted.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Hall, June 30th, 1890. jly1-td

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MR. ALAN S.
DUMBLETON, Solicitor of Supreme Courts
of England and British Columbia, has been
admitted a Partner in the firm of Messrs.
Walker & Pemberton, Barristers and Solicitors.
The firm will on and after the 1st day of
July next be carried on under the name of
Messrs. Walker, Pemberton & Dumbleton.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH
Columbia. In the matter of "The Quiet-
ing Title Act," and in the matter of the title of
Herbert Ernest Hall and George Arthur Ben-
jamin Hall to sections (one) and (two), (ange
(sic), Chemung District, in the Province of
British Columbia. Notice is hereby given
that an application was made to the Honorable
Mr. Justice Drake, on the 11th day of June,
instant, for a declaration of the title of the
above mentioned Herbert Ernest Hall and
George Arthur Benjamin Hall to the above
mentioned land, and it was thereupon declared
by the said Judge that on payment by the said
Herbert Ernest Hall and George Arthur Ben-
jamin Hall to the legal representatives of the
late Lucy Emily Hall, of the sum of \$1,000.00
and by the said Herbert Ernest Hall and George
Arthur Benjamin Hall to the said Lucy Emily
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"THOSE DEADLY WIRES."

A Report From the Tramway Company's Electrician in Regard to Their Wires.

The following communication and accompanying report were received at the regular meeting of the city council Wednesday evening. Both will be read with interest, as they contain a considerable amount of information on a subject that is very generally misunderstood:

Victoria, B. C., July 30th, 1890.

To His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN:—I beg to enclose for your information the report of Mr. Whitney, superintendent of this company, to which I ask your careful attention.

You will observe that Mr. Whitney takes strong grounds against the use of guard wires, believing them to be inadequate and, if care be taken in stringing wires used in the transmission of electricity, wholly unnecessary.

His Worship the Mayor is correct in saying that this company promised to put up guard wires on the main streets.

At the time the promise was made the Board of Directors were under the impression that the contract with the Thomson-Houston Co. comprehended the stringing of a certain number of such wires. Subsequently it was ascertained that guard wires were not included in the contract, and the representative of the Thomson-Houston Co. strongly advised the company not to put them up for reasons similar to those advanced by Mr. Whitney.

On the part of this company I may say that we are prepared to go to any length in protecting the public from injury, but we dispute the statement that has been recklessly made that our wires carry a death-dealing current. Several of our employees have taken the current at its full force, and suffered severely, but no inconvenience beyond a shock; and no instance can be cited here or elsewhere where serious personal injury has resulted from contact with a wire carrying 600 volts. I cannot see why the Tramway company should be held accountable for the acts of others. If the wire of another electric company falls on our wire and causes trouble should we be blamed? Is the man who is struck with a missile or the man who throws it punished? Is the party who receives the bullet or the man who pulls the trigger visited with a penalty? The Tramway company while disputing its liability for recent occurrences are prepared to enter into mutual arrangements with the various corporations using electricity in this city so that accidents shall be as rare an occurrence as possible, the cost of carrying out such arrangements to be borne pro rata.

As a preliminary step I would suggest that an inspector, a perfectly disinterested party, be appointed to go over the lines and examine and report on their condition, so that the blame, if any there be, shall rest on the right parties.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen, yours obediently,

D. W. HIGGINS,

President of N. E. T. & L. Co. (Ltd. Liability).

[REPORT.]

VICTORIA, B. C., July 28, 1890.

D. W. Higgins, Esq., Managing Director of National Electric Tramway Co.

DEAR SIR:—On the 17th inst., about 5:30 p.m., an accident occurred which delayed the cars for 10 minutes, the trouble being caused by a fire alarm wire crossing the trolley wire.

The superintendent of the Electric Light Co. reported to me about 9 p.m. that one of his circuits was badly crossed with the fire alarm, and the clock was placing a very heavy load on his engine. I suggested cutting out the crossed circuit at the station, but he preferred cutting the wires. This was done at the corner of Douglas and Pandora streets, but in doing this the fire alarm wire, which was loose, fell on the trolley wire. Fearing our wire might injure the alarm system, I cut the alarm wire, thereby rendering us, and causing the delay spoken of.

The accident is of a kind that is liable to occur at any time and is due to the fact of the poor and confused state of the wires and that the Electric Light Co. are using bare wire.

As soon as it is meeting ought to be done in regard to having the wires arranged in a safer and more systematic way, either having some disinterested person appointed as an inspector, or else have some rules and regulations about the stringing of wires.

These delays necessarily mean a great inconvenience to the public besides a loss to us, and as these wires continue to increase these accidents will be more frequent.

The accident shows that the tension in our line is not sufficient to injure the fire alarm system, as the wires were fouled long enough to destroy the system if such a thing was possible. In regard to "guard wires" in an accident of this kind, they are of little or no use, and merely complicate the net-work of wires, and I cannot see the protection in putting up a system of guard wires as some have suggested. Trusting this will explain the situation.

I remain, yours sincerely,

F. R. WHITNEY,

(Sgd), Supt. N.E.T. & L. Co.

NOT SO MUCH AS EXPECTED.

The Council's Business Session Last Evening Very Light—They are Favorable Towards Art.

The Council's business fit of Wednesday evening was not so keen last evening, for the simple reason that there was very little fuel to feed the flame when the Council met. At first there was a terrible sewerage fever, and some warm talk was expected. There was a general feeling, however, that the course adopted and the opinion gained were the best possible, under the circumstances, and no alteration would be made. But it was recollected that the question had, the evening before, been left in the hands of the enlarged committee on sewerage and so the matter dropped.

The next question before the board was that of John Ormiston, of Scotland, seeking information with respect to the establishment of a woollen mill here.

It was moved that the Mayor be authorized to act with the Board of Trade in the matter. The opinion about a bonus which was asked for was that a good mill would receive assistance.

The communication from the Art Association was considered, and evoked the expression of opinion that the council was willing to assist the movement, to any reasonable extent. As the proposed exhibit will not be given till September, the suggestion was thrown out by the Mayor that space be given in the city hall for the purposes of the exhibition. A very nice and appropriate place could be fixed up there.

Mr. DeCosmo's proposition, with reference to the establishment of a public market, was referred to a special committee to consider and report. This committee will comprise His Worship the Mayor, Ald. Holland, Smith and McKillop.

The last matter was Mr. Summerfield's proposed test of the water mains, the facts of which have already appeared. It was decided to hold the test as proposed.

The fire bells rang, and the Council broke at one and the same time.

How to Live Well.

100 doses for 100 cents, Burdock Blood Bitters. Does your head ache? Take Burdock Blood Bitters.

Burdock Blood Impure? Take Burdock Blood Bitters.

Are you Costive? Take Burdock Blood Bitters.

Are you Bilious? Take Burdock Blood Bitters.

Are you Dyspeptic? Take Burdock Blood Bitters.

1 cent a dose, 1 cent a dose, Burdock Blood Bitters.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children's Teething. It is valuable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for all children's ailments. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

my21-cod-w

SOMETHING NEW IN FOOTWEAR.

A New Topboot for Ladies that is the Pre sent Fad in Europe.

Among the latest European fads is the wearing of top boots by ladies. The idea had its inception among our Spanish sisters—it was afterward adopted by the French, the latter having voted them the proper thing for driving in T. carts, phaetons and other carriages in which the ladies occupy the first seat. They are made up in the lightest manner possible, some with high heels and others with low.

Various combinations are used, such as patent leather vamp and heels, glazed kid tops and dark morocco legs; glazed kid vamp and



heels, soft, smooth, brown patent leather top and glazed kid legs; glove kid tops and heels, glazed kid tops and dull finished buckskin legs. The legs are crinkled and made upon a smooth lining, so that when new the fulness so desirable to the eye is as perfect as on the ordinary leg after months of wear. The tops being of smooth finish leather or ornamented with stitching the silk used being of a contrasting color. Various devices, such as scrolls and vines, are stitched on.

The soles are thin and trimmed close. The edges of the soles are beveled or round. The tops and legs are joined on the back, and the legs are attached to the tops by blind stitching. The pull straps are of fine silk web.

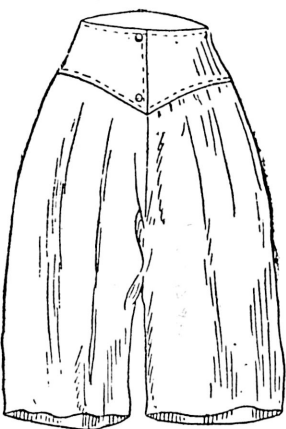
THE DIVIDED SKIRT.

An Evolution of the Petticoat Which Has Fitted it for the Nineteenth Century.

Slowly but surely the divided-skirt question is setting womankind against itself—bifurcating feminine opinion as distinctly as the skirt itself is divided. The views pro and con are as emphatic as feminine as views are apt to be, on whatever subject, and the question gets argued between believers and unbelievers, wearers and non-wearers, an increasing number of times each day.

For undoubtedly the divided skirt is gaining ground and has won already a large army to its wearing and defense. It has been only three years since it sprang—full gathered, trimmed and divided—from the brain of the lady for whom it has achieved distinction in the talk of women and the news columns, headlines, and paragraphs of the newspapers.

Three years ago nobody had even thought of a divided skirt. One woman, more inventive than practical, had sewed her petticoat together, back and front, and had tried to wear it in that shape. But the attempt to make Simms twice out of her propelling members was not proved entirely successful and comfortable, and she had gone back to



the orthodox form in petticoats gladly and gratefully.

The fact that several actresses, among them Rosina Vokes, wear the article, made from dainty and costly materials, has given it additional prestige. And very recently the mighty Felix himself, from the Queen city of fashion, has sent out a model of a divided skirt that is one beautiful and bewitching mass of lace and frills and silk—a thing that Minerva herself would be willing to sell her soul and her crown to get. So that the divided skirt is now a Parisian fashion. The Irish laundress has become so well accustomed to the article that she no longer asks as she did at first: "Do yez ginally have it counted two or wan?" The woman who wears one is no longer an object of curiosity to her feminine friends, for a goodly number of those friends have probably donned it themselves.

Footlight Favorites in Wall Street.

Two women totally dissimilar in every way caused quite a flurry in Wall Street the other day. A woman is always an object of interest to the rosy and jolly broker, but never more than when she happens to be a pet actress. The two women referred to are Agnes Booth and Lillian Russell. The former, still fair of face, is a very well known figure in "the street," for she is a business woman as well as an actress, and has managed to cleverly invest her money in such a way that even without her husband's wealth she could retire from the stage and live in comfort. Time is dealing lightly with her. She is a trifle stouter, perhaps, than years ago, but she has the inimitable chic of the old days when she held spellbound her audiences. As she swept into the broker's office and the door closed behind her another woman, also a favorite of the footlights, passed into the adjoining office. It was Lillian Russell, she led by the hand her only child, a bright-faced little girl with a wealth of golden hair surmounted with an enormous Gainsborough hat. The news of two such distinguished visitors in "the street" naturally caused a sensation, and when the ladies reappeared, a knot of brokers and office boys were on the curbstone to do them honor.

The Tomato has been classed as a vegetable by the Dominion Fruit Growers Association. This is for commercial purposes only, for the customs tariff it would be a fruit.

Honey farming in Germany yields a net income of 17,000,000 marks (about four and a quarter million dollars), and it is so important an industry that the government affords it the protection of special laws.

-SPENCER'S •• ARCADE.-

Blk. Velvet Ribbons

ALL WIDTHS.

BLK. VELVET RIBBONS--SATIN BACK

ALL WIDTHS.

D. SPENCER, GOVERNMENT STREET.

T. G. RAYNER, REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL BROKER

CITY LOTS. ACRE LOTS, WATER FRONT LOTS IN VICTORIA WEST, FOWL BAY AND WEST BAY, And a Complete List of First-Class Properties to Suit Investors.

W. & J. WILSON,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE,

MEN'S AND BOYS'

NEW SUMMER SUITS,

Hats, Underwear, Hosiery,

SHIRTS, -- TIES, -- GLOVES.

F. G. RICHARDS, Jr., Real Estate and Financial Broker.

CITY PROPERTY A SPECIALTY.

SOME CHOICE LOTS ON VERY EASY TERMS IN THE FOLLOWING PARTS OF THE CITY:

James Bay, Work Estate, Spring Ridge, Gorge Road, Saanich Road, Victoria East, Fernwood Estate, Regent Park

INTEREST AND RENTS COLLECTED AND RETURNS MADE PROMPTLY.

CONVEYANCING in all its branches executed expeditiously and carefully.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AT CURRENT RATES. MONEY TO LOAN AT A LOW RATE OF INTEREST.

51 YATES STREET, VICTORIA.

ANACORTES!

THE FUTURE

Shipping Terminus of the Northern Pacific R. R.

Choice Business Lots and Well Situated Acreage for Sale on Easy Terms.

The undersigned controls some of the most valuable land on Ship Harbour, representing the SHIP HARBOUR LAND AND IMPROVEMENT CO.; also the PLEASANT SLOPE ADDITION.

H. E. CROASDAILE, 42 Fort street, Victoria. 7th St., near I. Ave., Anacortes.

PICTORIAL VICTORIA.

Look out for, and Purchase, the Victoria Special of the

"DOMINION ILLUSTRATED"

Now on sale, containing \$100 worth of views of the city and district, along with letterpress describing Victoria's advantages, beauties and wealth.

The following is a correct list of pictures that will appear:

Royal Party leaving "S. S. Abyssinia."

The Regatta (two pages)

Royal Party on tug Lorne.

Lacrosse Match—Victoria vs. Vancouver.

Royal Party at Outer wharf.

PANORAMA OF VICTORIA.

VICTORIA IN 1860.

Victoria Harbor.

Four small views of Park.

Goodacre Lake. Beacon Hill Park.

Queen's Plate Race—The Start, The Finish.

Portraits of Mayor Grant, Col. Prior and Mr. Earle, M. P's.

Palace Drug Store. Interior Hibben's Store.

Ordnance Grounds, Esquimalt.

View from Ordnance Grounds to Harbor.

Provincial Museum. A Rose Tree, etc.

ie 27.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

NOTICE.

THE CALEDONIAN SOCIETY HAVING regular meeting night of this society) our meeting is postponed until the first Friday in August. By order.

JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary.

my21-tf

TO ABBOTSFORD

From Vancouver

Via Mission-Sumas Branch of C. P. R.

From Seattle

Via Lake Shore and Eastern Railway.

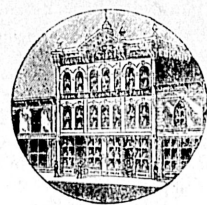
DE VEULLE & CRUICKSHANK

Real Estate, Insurance Brokers, and Accountants.

Money to loan, Rents collected, and a general Brokerage business transacted.

OFFICE---12 BURNE'S BLOCK, BASTION SQUARE.

my21



THE

COLONIST

SUPERIOR

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LITHOGRAPHING

Catalogue, Commercial, Society

and General Printing.

Printing for Manufacturers.

Printing for Wholesale Dealers.

Printing for Lawyers.

Printing for Insurance Companies

Printing for Railroads.

Printing for Steamboat Co's.

Printing for all purposes and of

all description.

Style A-1. Prices Right

No Order too Large or too

Small for Our Capacity.

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NOTICES.



NOTICE.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following Rules of Court:—

1. There shall be a vacation in the Supreme Court from the 11th day of August to the 21st day of October, 1890, both days inclusive, during which vacation no pleading shall be delivered or cause tried.

2. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the delivery of pleadings, or trial of causes triable, or proposed to be tried, elsewhere than at Victoria, New Westminster or Nanaimo.

3. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with trials in vacation when such trials have been ordered before the commencement of such vacation, nor with any trial the hearing whereof has been begun before the commencement of such vacation; nor with the delivery of any judgment where such matter has been argued before the taxation of costs and the signing of judgments.

4. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with applications for judgments under Rule 75 of the "Supreme Court Rules, 1880."

5. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the pending sittings of the Full Court, nor with the right of appeal to the Divisional Court from any interlocutory order, or the refusal of any interlocutory order.

6. These rules may be cited as the "Long Vacation Rules, 1890."

By Command,

JNO. ROBINSON,

Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,

July 3rd, 1890.

my32-w

MUNICIPAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT

to Section 5 of Chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "An Act respecting certain works constructed in or over navigable waters," that the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, has deposited with the Minister of Public Works of Canada, a plan and a description of a wharf or dock, to be used for sanitary purposes, situated at Holland Point at the said city, and a duplicate of each with the Registrar of Deeds for the said city of Victoria.

And notice is also hereby given, that application, after the first day of August, 1890, will be made to the Governor-in-Council for approval of said plan and work.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,

Dated at Victoria, British Columbia, this 21st day of June, 1890.

my22

MUNICIPAL.

Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned between this date and Friday, the 15th day of August next, at 4 p. m., for supplying and placing in position in the City Hall Tower, in good running order.

A TOWN CLOCK,

in accordance with specifications which may be seen at the City Hall.

The Council reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

By order of the Hall Committee.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,

City Clerk's Office, June 5th, 1890.

my16

In Darkest Africa

It is a known fact that Mr. Stanley devoted nearly twenty years of his life in the Dark Continent. He has literally grown gray in the service. His book will express his mature judgment on many interesting questions. Circulars large and small can be obtained.

J. K. GILL & CO.,

my16 45 Government Street.

J. P. BURGESS,

Carpenter and Builder,

10 BROUGHTON ST.

BOARDING HOUSE,

QUAMICHAN,

Will be open to Visitors on and after

10th May.

House beautifully situated, overlooking Cowichan Bay, within easy reach of Quamichan and Soanias Lakes, and of Cowichan River which afford excellent fishing.

Three miles from Duncan's Station where trains can be had by connecting with the Victoria, Nanaimo and Esquimalt Railway.

TERMS—\$1 to Two Dollars per Day.

Postal address:

TSOUHAILIM, Quamichan, B. C.

my3-cod-dw

FOR MEN ONLY!

A POSITIVE CURE FOR LOST OR FAILING MANHOOD; Weakness of Body and Mind; Effects of Errors or Excesses in Older Young Men; Nerve Debility; Loss of Vigor; Loss of Strength; Wasting of the System; Loss of Appetite; Loss of Sleep; Loss of Memory; Loss of Power; Loss of Will; Loss of Hope; Loss of Faith; Loss of Love; Loss of Honor; Loss of Respect; Loss of Dignity; Loss of Influence; Loss of Power; Loss of Wealth; Loss of Health; Loss of Life.

my15-cod-dw-ly.

TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of errors, early decay, wasting weakness, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (valued at \$1.00) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address: Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Montreal, Canada.

JANION WHARF CO.

Have Room for 2000 Tons of Freight in Bonded Fire-Proof Warehouses.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

APPLY AT No. 28 Store St. CHAS. RATTRAY, Manager.

The Colonist.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY

W. H. ELLIS, } ELLIS & CO.
A. G. SARGENT, }

THE COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST.

TERMS:

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Per Year (Postage Free to any part of Canada) \$10 00

Parts of a year at the same rate

Per week (if delivered) 25

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Per Year (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States) \$2 00

Six Months 1 25

Three Months 75

Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES:

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line solid nonpareil—First insertion, 10 cents; subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1.50.

SPECIAL NOTICES—Nonpareil, in the first column of third page, 20 cents per line each insertion, or \$1.50 per line per month. If inserted among local or other reading matter, 30 cents per line each insertion, or \$2 per line per month. Nonpareil notice inserted for less than \$2.

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line solid nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$2.

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING—As distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates: Per line, Solid Nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisement.

More than one fortnight and not more than one month—50 cents.

More than one week and not more than one fortnight—40 cents.

No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than \$2.50, and accepted only for every-day insertion.

Theoretical advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.

Liberal allowance on yearly and half yearly contracts.

Where Cuts are inserted they must be left in place—not mounted on Wood.

TESTIMONY FROM THE OTHER SIDE.

Captain Winant, in the letter we published yesterday, discusses the Behring's Sea question from a practical point of view. Being an American citizen it cannot be said that he is prejudiced in favor of Great Britain. Yet no subject of Queen Victoria could have shown the unreasonableness of the American contention more forcibly, or the injustice and the inconsistency of the American practice more vigorously.

Being a sailor and a man of common sense Captain Winant sees clearly how unfairly the owners of the seized sealing schooners were treated by the Alaskan authorities. He sees that their disregard of the instructions they received from Washington deserved the severest condemnation, and he does not attempt to conceal his conviction that the excuse they offered for their disobedience was dishonest. There can be no doubt of this, and no one can read of the cold-blooded cruelty with which they treated the Indians without a thrill of indignation. Captain Winant does well at this juncture to remind his countrymen of this disgraceful episode in the history of the Behring's Sea dispute.

Our correspondent is not afraid to look the difficulty full in the face. He does not think that the world would suffer a great deal if the fur seals were exterminated, and he evidently considers it not worth while to attempt to preserve them by openly disregarding the laws of nations. He has a sailor's love for an open sea and unrestrained freedom of navigation. He would not have Behring Sea closed even to benefit the country he loves so well. He is convinced that closing that part of the Pacific Ocean by the United States would serve as a pretext for other nations closing seas that could, with far greater propriety, be denominated closed seas than the Northern end of the North Pacific.

We fear that his exposure of the inconsistency of the United States Government professing great solicitude for the preservation of the fur seal, while it charters a company which is permitted to kill one hundred thousand of them every year on the breeding grounds, will not be appreciated by some of his influential countrymen. It is to preserve to that company the profits of its monopoly that all this fuss is made about making Behring Sea a mare clausum. It is whispered that the rich company, or the company which expects to become much richer, has a very effective way of enlisting the services of prominent politicians and those who have influence with prominent politicians. To them the seal-hunting ground is a rich pasture which must not be given up with out a struggle. Arguments have no weight with them; they care nothing about the losses inflicted upon honest men who have invested their money in the seal-fishing industry. The sufferings of the Indians sent without provisions or money to find their way over the stormy sea to their homes, gave them not the slightest uneasiness. What they keep steadily before their eyes is the share of the spoils that will come to them if the sea is closed to all but the Company they have taken under their protection.

It is fortunate that there is in the United States an honest public opinion to which men, like Capt. Winant, give expression. They want to see justice done. They do not desire to benefit by the

trickery of sharp diplomatists. They say, if we have a right to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over Behring's Sea, let us prove that right before a competent tribunal. If that claim is contrary to the law of nations, our government should cease to insist upon it. The United States should not, for the sake of all the seals that swim, be a party to a violation of the law of nations. Cap. Winant is not alone in protesting against the United States preferring a claim which she cannot substantiate. Many of the most intelligent and honorable United States citizens hold precisely the same opinion on the Behring's Sea question as he does.

A NUISANCE.

It is the conviction of every one who is capable of forming an opinion on the subject that the Park is no place for a powder magazine. There are, it is said, six tons of powder in the magazine, and it is completely unguarded. If it is right to have so large a quantity of gunpowder almost within the city, there is no sense in the provincial statute which does not permit explosives to be stored within two miles of the city's bounds. If the Dominion Government can, without danger to the city, store six tons of powder in Beacon Hill Park, why cannot the merchants of the city, warehouse their powder nearer to their places of business than two miles? We cannot see why the authorities should in this matter discriminate in favor of the Dominion Government. If powder deposited near the city is a danger, it makes no difference whether it is deposited by a government or a private citizen.

This magazine is not in any respect safer than an ordinary warehouse in which explosives are stored. If the building were guarded by a sentry near it day and night the danger would be very greatly lessened. But we do not hear that there is the slightest intention to place a sentry near the magazine. There can be no doubt that the powder should be removed. But who is to remove it? The owner, of course. If it belonged to a private citizen he would be ordered to put it in a place where an explosion would not be likely to do much damage to life or property. Why, then, should not the Dominion Government be required to do the same thing? It seems to us to be most unreasonable to expect the city to go to the expense of building a new magazine. It did not put the powder where it is. It does not own it. It has no use for the explosive. The corporation never undertook to build a magazine or to remove the powder from the one in Beacon Hill Park. We cannot see on what ground the Dominion Government can expect the city to expend a thousand dollars in removing a nuisance which it has placed almost at the doors of the citizens. A private citizen, so far from compelling the Corporation to incur the expense of removing the powder, would be fined five hundred dollars for allowing it to remain within the district prescribed by the statute.

A NATIONAL BOYCOTT.

The people of the Southern States regard, with indignation, the passage of the Federal Election bill through Congress. They look upon that measure as unjust to them and as depriving them of privileges which they have a right to exercise and enjoy. They say that it has been introduced to give the Republican party control over the elections of the South. By its means, they say, the Republicans, if they are in power, can elect whom they like to vote for the President and return whom they please as members of Congress. The people of the South are not alone in holding this opinion. There are Northern men who look upon it as a most injudicious measure. The New York Herald speaks of it in this way:

"Then we have the Federal Elections' bill, which would surround the polling booths of New York with soldiers, on the ground that we are thieves and scoundrels. It will send troops to South Carolina in the hope of forcing that State to go Republican. It will enable the Republican leaders and bosses to do all the counting, on the plea that it wants an honest vote. The truth is, it wants a Republican vote, and doesn't care a penny whether it is honest or not."

The Atlanta Constitution, in order to retaliate on the North for attempting to coerce the South in matters political, proposes to institute a boycott on Northern goods. It asks the white men of the South if the Force bill passes to refuse to consume commodities of any kind that come from the Northern and Northwestern States. In this way it expects to wound the North in its tenderest spot, and at the same time build up the foreign trade which the South so badly needs. The Constitution says:

"Appeals to reason and conscience, indignant protests and shot-gun methods will not meet the Force bill; but the most tremendous boycott of all the ages will make it a dead letter, wipe it from the statute books and baffle and defeat its supporters. . . . The boycott, with every white man, woman and child in the South behind it, will be mightier than all the armies whose marching feet once shook the continent from sea to sea. With this peaceful weapon in our hands all the hosts that hate us cannot prevail against us. Home rule leagues will be organized everywhere in the South, and the members will pledge themselves to buy not a dollar's worth of anything that is

produced or manufactured in the North. Commercially speaking, an impassable wall will arise between the sections. All the benefit will be on one side, and all the loss on the other. The necessity of the case—the home demand—will, as was the case in the blockade days during the war, stimulate the growth of every Southern industry. Manufacturers will spring up everywhere. Our farmers, pledged not to buy corn and meat from the West will raise their supplies at home and our dream of self-sustaining diversified agriculture will become a fact. Our long delayed trade with Europe will come with a rush, and the flags of all nations will flutter in Southern harbors."

This would, indeed, be a singular movement. But we question whether it would be possible to carry it out. In the pre-revolution days there was a boycott on the tea taxed by the British Parliament, and every patriotic American woman considered that her duty to her country required her to refrain from her cup of fragrant Bohemian. But if the boycott had extended to every other luxury and every necessary imported from Great Britain, we hardly think that, even in those days, it could have been carried out. This proposal shows that the reconciliation between the North and the South has not yet been complete, and that it would not take a very great provocation to arouse the old hostility in all its virulence. The Constitution is one of the ablest papers of the South, and it would never have published the proposal if its editor believed that it would be looked upon as absurd.

LAND REFORM.

The British Columbia Gazette of yesterday contains an advertisement of very great importance and one which marks an epoch in the history of this province. In it the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works gives notice that "the alienation of any and all Crown Lands by private sale will be discontinued from and after this date, pending contemplated legislation."

This shows that the Government has commenced the work of land reform, and is an earnest of its sincerity. After this there will be no more speculating in the public lands of the province. We trust that the organ of the Opposition will now believe that the Government is sincere in its intention to reserve the public lands for the actual settler, and give it the credit it deserves for initiating so important a reform.

AN IMPROVIDENT STATE.

The Argentine Republic has had an unexpected shock. For a South American Republic it has for many years been wonderfully quiet and peaceful. Its Government has been energetically developing the resources of the country. Emigrants from European countries have poured into it, and a little while ago, it appeared on the high road to prosperity. But it went ahead too fast. Its rulers hoisted more sail than the country could carry. First, serious financial troubles came, which, as we have seen, have been followed by violent political agitation. It was not pleasant for men who, only the other day, believed themselves to be rich and in the way to become still more wealthy, to find themselves on the brink of bankruptcy. They naturally blamed the Government for the misfortune that had overtaken them. They had been in the habit of depending upon Government to put them in the way of making their fortunes and, when they felt the pressure of pecuniary embarrassment to be greater than they could bear, they were ready to lay the blame at the door of the Government. Only a year ago President Celman, in his message to Congress said:

"The economic forces of the country continue to develop and show new factors of the wealth of the country. Everything advances; the value of land, the cattle industry, trade, commerce, credit, capital and revenue, public and private; and, with the fertilizing immigration which flows to our shores, we are contracting habits of industry and are preparing those social elements which are essential to fulfill the destiny of a great nation."

It is melancholy to think that this bright picture was only a kind of mirage; that the appearance of prosperity was deceptive, and that the cheering view was soon to be replaced by one which was dark and depressing. The Government has been reckless in its financial operations. Its paper has, for a long time, been considerably depreciated. Gold has been at a premium for years. It was as high as 300 not very long ago, and then, owing to the confidence placed in the ability and integrity of the Government, it went down to 206; but even the most sanguine did not expect ever to see gold get down to par. Then the dishonesty of the Government officials was appalling. The greater part of the Customs' receipts was stolen and the thieves went unpunished. It is hardly any wonder that, under these circumstances, the sufferers thought that the country would be benefited by a change of Government.

In South America the people appear to be too impatient and too hot-headed to procure a change of Government in the leisurely manner in which it is effected in the temperate north. Constitutional methods are too slow for them. They want the change to take place immediately, and the ready way of bringing about a rapid change

of Government is by force. So, in Buenos Ayres, force was resorted to and appeared for a time successful. But, when the Government recovered from its surprise, it took effectual measures to checkmate the revolutionists, and they have, it appears, succeeded. The revolutionists have been foiled and the Government has resumed its functions. How long this will last is hard to say. South American republics are proverbially unstable. But it seems to us that so much depends on the country's having a strong Government—one prepared to meet its obligations to the foreign creditors—that the instinct of self-preservation would cause men to rally to the defence of the Government even if it were not as good as they could wish.

Mrs. Alva Young.

OF Waterford, Ont., writes, "My baby was very sick with summer complaint, and nothing would help him till I tried Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which cured him at once. It is one of the best remedies I ever used."

T. N. HIBBEN & Co. are sole agents for the calligraph. Call and examine it.

Every suit is marked in plain figures and 20 per cent. off.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS.

Paul E. Wirt's Fountain Pens, at T. N. Hibben & Co.'s.

Visiting card should be engraved at THE COLONIST office. Cost very little more than printed from type.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT

Clearance Sale

—OF—

MANTLES,
DRESSES,
ROBES,
UNDERWEAR,
And General Dry Goods
IS NOW ON.

No Trouble to Show Goods.
Call and See Them

—AT—

C. L. TERRY
COR. BROAD AND YATES STS.
sept 1-1 yr dw

JAPANESE STORE,
Marchant, Fitcher & Co.,
41 FORT STREET

JUST LANDED PER "MERCATOR."
Fine Indian Tea, Pouchong and Assam Pekoe.
FROM JAPAN:
Very Pretty Bamboo Fire-screen Frames,
Paper Lamps, Table Mats, very choice Sat-
sume Ware, Bamboo Flower Stands, Fern
Baskets on Stands, Pongee Silk, etc.

Ask for M.F. Brand of Blended Tea
jet 1

JUST ARRIVED.

RIBBON VELVETS

Dress Goods

Ladies' Silk, Balbriggan, and
Lisle Thread Undervests;
Also Lisle Thread Hose.

These goods have been bought by our Mr. Wescott, who is in the eastern markets selecting goods for our trade. We shall be able to give bargains never before heard of in Victoria.

63 doz. Ladies' Ribbed Balbriggan Undervests..... 25c. each.
33 doz. Ladies' fine Swiss Ribbed Undervests..... 25c. each.
12 doz. Ladies' Pure Silk Undervests, \$1.15 each.
20 doz. Ladies' Black Lisle Thread Hose, 45c. per pair, worth 75c.
10 doz. Ladies' Strass Hats, good value for 50c., 75c. and \$1.00, will be sold for..... 25c. each.
Children's Straw Hats..... from 10c.

Remnants of Ribbon cheap.

Remnants of Dress Goods cheap.

Remnants of Prints cheap.

—AT THE—

MANCHESTER HOUSE,
88 YATES STREET.
T. HAUGHTON & CO.
mo 1-6m.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

STEAMER WRAPS AND RUGS.

Tourists are requested to inspect our choice collection of Camel's Hair Shawls, Railway Rugs, Wraps, etc.

Usters, Russian Circulars, Jackets, Coats, some very Beautiful Goods, must be seen to be appreciated.

UMBRELLAS

In Sterling Silver and Ivory Mounts, Artistic Designs. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Sizes.

KID GLOVES

"The Alexandre." We have a full line of this Glove of world-wide reputation, in 4 and 6 button lengths.

"The Maltese X" or Westside Glove, with patented stud fastenings; very superior, perfect fitting.

HANDKERCHIEFS

Japanese Silk, white and colored, plain and fancy. Also, in Cambric, embroidered, hem-stitched, etc., in almost endless variety.

Real Lace Sets and Hankerchiefs.

Also many Useful and Beautiful Articles suitable for Presents.

Good Value Guaranteed at

THE WESTSIDE,

70 GOVERNMENT STREET

IMPROVED FARMS AND RANCHES

IN OSOYOOS DIVISION OF YALE DISTRICT,

The most fertile and desirable part of British Columbia. The Great Wheat Belt through which

THE SHUSWAP & OKANAGAN RAILWAY

is now being constructed.

Also, lands in the beautiful Park country of the Upper Columbia River and Lakes, having at anchor connection with the Canadian Pacific Rwy at Golden, and situated between the main line and the proposed branch of the same through Crow's Nest Pass.

Valuable properties, "en bloc," on Vancouver Island, near Victoria.

JAMES BRADY,

M. LUMBY, 45 Government st., VICTORIA, B. C.
Benderby, B. C. jet 5-6mos

VICTORIA

"The Queen City of the West."

Advertise your Town and Keep your Distant Friends Posted as to its Growth

BY MAILING THEM A
BIRD'S-EYE VIEW

VICTORIA.
Price Reduced to 50c. each

ALL READY FOR MAILING AT ALL THE
BOOK STORES and at the COLONIST OFFICE

AN OPEN LETTER.

"COLONIST" Publishing Company:

Gentlemen,—Kindly let the ladies of our fair city know that

FRUIT KETTLES, FRUIT JARS, FRUIT PRESSES, JELLY GLASSES, &c.,
Can be bought very cheap at

GEO. POWELL & CO.
CHEAPSIDE,
146 Government Street, between Johnson and Cormorant Streets.

ALL ARE INVITED TO VISIT
FOOK YUEN & CO.

—FOR—

Chinese and Japanese Curios

FANCY WARE

—AND—

Silk Handkerchiefs, Etc

JUST ARRIVED

Next door to the Chinese Joss House

46 FISGARD STREET.

L. MONG KOW, - Manager.

July 29

BUSINESS CARDS.

THOS. B. NORGATE,
ARCHITECT,
Patent Solicitor and Mechanical Engineer,
70 YATES STREET,
VICTORIA, B. C.
Feb 11-12

THOMAS HOOPER,
ARCHITECT.

Office on the New Methodist Church site,
corner Johnson and Quadra streets.
11

GRAY & DEVEREUX.

Civil Engineers & Railway, Land & Mine Surveyors.

Plans, specifications, and estimates of structures and excavation prepared for contractors. Surveys taken by contract in all parts of the province and Washington. Timber limits located.

Office: No. 6 Broughton street (up stairs), two doors above Government street. 11-6m

MESSRS.
C. B. LOCKHART & CO.
Graduates of the United States College of Embalming.
HAVE OPENED THEIR
UNDERTAKING ROOMS
—IN—
GREEN'S BLOCK,
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Where they are prepared to attend all calls on the shortest notice,
DAY OR NIGHT.
Two Modern Hearses—White and Black.
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LEE & CO.,

Lumber and General Commission Brokers

JANION WHARF, STORE STREET.

AGENTS FOR MORSE SAW MILL. VICTORIA, B. C.

TELEPHONE No. 46. July 18 P.O. Box 109.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

Another Attraction at this Favorite Public Resort

In addition to the many pleasures provided for visitors at this beautiful spot, a band of music will perform selections Sunday afternoon and evenings.
Ice cream, iced drinks, etc., as usual, always on hand.
R. C. DAVIES,
Proprietor.
July 17-1m

W. H. DANBY,

Notary Public and Real Estate Agent,

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J. F. WADDINGTON,

CONSULTING ENGINEER.

NAVAL ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR.

Plans and specifications of Vessels prepared and work superintended during construction or repairs. Agent for the sale and purchase of ships and machinery. Office—Cor. Broad Street and Trench Avenue, (up stairs). P.O. Box 218. my 1

Victoria School of Cookery.

Philharmonic Hall, Fort Street.

MISTRESS: MISS AGNES MCADAM.
(An associate of the first class of the West End Training School of Cookery, Glasgow.)

The object of the School is to give young ladies a practical training in Household Cookery.

The fee for a course of twelve lessons will be \$5.00.

The school is now open and pupils can be enrolled at Philharmonic Hall, from one to three o'clock, every day except Sunday.
July 23

CHINA AND JAPAN FANCY GOODS.

We have just received a large consignment of all kinds of celebrated Embroidered Silk Gowns, Shawls, Screens, Etc., etc.
Also Porcelain, Satsuma, Cloisonne, Bronze, Ivory, Sandalwood and Opium.
Rice, Tea, Sugar.
T. AI SOON & CO.
40 GORMORANT STREET.
my 1-6m

China and Japan FANCY GOODS.

We have just received a large consignment of all kinds of

CELEBRATED TEA,

Embroidered Silk Goods, Shawls, Screens, Etc., —ALSO—

PORCELAIN, SATSUMA, CLOISONNE, BRONZE, IVORY, SANDALWOOD.

Hoping that you will honor us with your visit, we remain very respectfully yours,

HANG WO HING KEE,

Victoria, B. C. 31 Cormorant street.

July 25-12mo

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Bathing.

Drawers and suits in great variety at the Golden Rule Clothing Store, 40 Yates street.

The Salmon Run.

According to latest advices salmon are running in Beecher bay in immense numbers. This is regarded as positive proof that the run in the Fraser is assured, which will be most encouraging to canners.

Sir William Wallace Society Picnic.

The Sir William Wallace Society will hold their picnic this evening at Curtis' point. Boats will leave Jones' boathouse at 7:30 o'clock. The pipes and fiddle will be on hand to supply music for dancing.

The Sunbury Murder Case.

At the Assize court at Westminster, yesterday, the two Indians charged with the murder of Henry T. Sunbury at Vancouver, last March, were found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced by Mr. Justice McCreight to five years in the penitentiary.

Speedy Trial Wanted.

Yesterday, before Mr. Justice Drake, application was made for a speedy trial on behalf of Clayton, who was committed on a charge of obtaining money by falsely representing himself to be the agent of certain San Francisco journals. The application was granted and the trial fixed for to-day.

The Rihet Dredge.

Work on the new dredge, which is being built in Turpel's yard for Messrs. R. P. Rihet & Co., is progressing satisfactorily, eight caulkers being at work on her hull. She will, when completed, be the largest on the Pacific coast. Her machinery is expected in a few days from the East.

Home Sweet Home.

These are said to be almost the best words in the English language, but what is a home without tasty furniture and nice carpets, etc. Now, we wish to give you a pointer. You can get just such necessities of home comfort to better advantage at James Hastie & Co.'s, No. 62 Government street, than any other house in the city.

Bargains for the Week.

At Russell, McDonald & Co.'s, 134 Douglas street.

Children's strong Ankle Tie Shoes, Sixty cents per pair.

Misses' Prunella Button Gaiters, one dollar and twenty-five cents per pair.

Floor Oil Cloth, fifty cents per yard.

ENGLISH DRUGGET CARPET, three yards for one dollar. Tapestry carpet, forty cents per yard.

Pending Appeal.

In the city police court yesterday morning, Mr. J. P. Walls applied for the release of the young man Gibson now confined in the Provincial jail, pending the appeal of the case to the higher court. The application was granted, and the prisoner released on \$300 bail—himself in \$300, and two sureties of \$150 each. Gibson was a few days ago sent to jail for two months for assaulting a man named Pope, who, the evidence showed, had provoked the attack by using insulting language.

"What's Stirring?"

Yesterday a COLONIST representative went into the assay office and inquired: "What's stirring?" An individual who was watching the dissolution of certain chemicals, which process he was aiding by mixing them up, replied, as he twirled his moustache, "That's stirring." He added that he had no information to communicate. Surely, as a public official, he ought to give some indication of what is being done, even if it be not in order to explain the details of the analysis on which he was engaged.

Kodakers Jubilant.

There was a great stir in town yesterday; there was a buzz of buzziness. Heretofore pale faces were lit up with an unwonted glow; for that used to drag wearily along are now buoyant and brisk; what is the cause of it? people asked eagerly. Then a grumbling cynic muttered that a huge cargo of film had arrived, and that these smirkers were Kodakers who were jubilant at the restoration of their fiendish clicking machines. We can't go along the street now, or say a word, but some Kodaker will photograph us and what we say.

Rev. J. E. Starr.

Mr. Jessop, Dominion immigration agent, has just received a letter from Rev. J. E. Starr, who, with his family, has arrived in Toronto and begun pastoral work in Elms street Methodist church. The rev. gentleman reports himself as being in good health and spirits. His reception was a most cordial one, which, with the attendance on his ministrations, has greatly encouraged him. He playfully congratulated Mr. Jessop on the pair of boots of which that gentleman had been made the recipient, but it would almost appear, to judge from the amount of trotting about which has to be done on account of church work, as if another new pair would be in order before long. In his letter Mr. Starr made special inquiries as to old friends, and manifested great anxiety as to the progress which the Pandora avenue church was making.

Committed for Trial.

The LeClair case filled the Police court room, yesterday morning, with an interested audience beyond the railing—of which the "lawyer from another realm" was not one. He occupied a seat at the reporters' table and took extended shorthand notes of the brief and unimportant evidence recorded. The first witness called was the bartender of the Russ House, who deposed to serving the prisoner and two companions with drinks on Sunday morning. Prisoner then had not enough money to pay for the drinks.

On being asked if he recognized either of LeClair's companions, the witness nodded toward the American lawyer, and replied: "The judge was one."

"What is his name?" enquired the court.

"I don't know. Everybody calls him 'the judge.' He's an American lawyer."

"Quite correct," remarked that individual.

"What is your name?" continued His Honor, turning to the proud representative of the American bar.

"My name," came the reply in most impressive tones, "is Widekind; George D. Widekind. Taken backwards—'kind to the widows.' To the reporters—put that down; it's a good joke. Here's my card," as with great display he tendered a paste-board bearing the magic inscription:

GEO. D. WIDEKIND,

731 Fifth Street,

San Diego, Cal.

His Honor didn't seem very much impressed with the card or its owner, and the taking of evidence continued. The proprietor of the Vancouver House testified that anyone could leave his hotel by the

back door during the night, without being observed, and the evidence for the prosecution being all in, the prisoner was committed for trial.

To Test the Males.

Consumers have been notified by the city clerk that the water from the water works will be shut off on Saturday (to-morrow) from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m., for the purpose of testing the sixteen-inch main.

Of Interest.

It will be interesting to those who are erecting residences to know that several days ago there arrived in the city a consignment of mantles, overmantles and grates, and that they are now on exhibition at McLennan & McFeeley's, 70 Yates street.

Incorporated.

A company known as the New Westminster Electric Street Tramway Co., of which Dr. G. L. Milne and Mr. John Coughlan, of this city, are the principal promoters, was incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Act yesterday.

Sir William Wallace Society.

Will hold their annual picnic to Curtis' point this evening, August 1st, 1890. Dancing and refreshments. Boats will leave James Bay bridge 7:30 p.m. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the boat house.

R. H. JAMESON, Chief.

The Esquimalt Fortifications.

An Ottawa dispatch says a well founded report has reached the Militia department of the construction of the proposed defenses in British Columbia, the survey for which was made two years ago. They will be undertaken by the British government this fall. The Dominion government will bear one-third the cost.

Belyea & Gregory.

Mr. A. L. Belyea, barrister and solicitor, who has for some time past occupied offices on Bastion Square, removed yesterday to more commodious quarters in the White House building, Government street. He has admitted into partnership Mr. F. B. Gregory, B.C.L., and the firm will hereafter be known as Belyea & Gregory, barristers and solicitors.

Sons of England Pic-Nic.

The Sons of England at Westminster have unanimously decided to go to Plumper's Pass on the 12th of August. The members of Vancouver and Victoria lodges are expected to meet the excursionists from this city at Plumper's Pass. There will be an extensive programme of sports and amusements, and it is anticipated that the turn out from each of these cities will be large.—News-Advertiser.

Commendable.

Tomorrow night the useful watering cart will pay its first visit to Beacon Hill Park, the council having, upon the urgent recommendations of Ald. Goodacre, decided to sprinkle the various drives through the park every Saturday night, to add to the comfort and enjoyment of Sunday visitors to this popular resort. For this step he has taken Ald. Goodacre will receive the thanks of every Sunday visitor to the park.

At Mrs. Raymur's Residence.

A telephonic report at 9:30 last night caused the firemen to hasten to the residence of Mrs. J. A. Raymur, Kingston street, where a roof fire, caused, it is presumed, by a defective chimney, was in full blaze. No time was lost in turning out, and little difficulty was experienced in extinguishing the blaze, but not before the roof had been badly damaged. The loss by fire and water, the latter being the more serious, will amount to several hundred dollars, partially covered by insurance.

Out of Civilization.

Mr. Warburton Pike, of Saturna Island, who left here on the 7th of June, last year, on a hunt for musk ox in the Arctic regions, has again been heard from. Capt. A. W. Jones yesterday received a letter mailed three months ago at Port Resolution, in which Mr. Pike announces that he has shipped a lot of skins and furs to Victoria by the Hudson's Bay Co., and is off for the s.s. on his way home, by way of Great Fish Lake. He will cross the mountains, and hopes to reach the coast before winter sets in. Among the trophies now on their way down to be mounted are four musk ox, three barren ground caribou, and a buffalo.

Customs Returns.

The following are the customs' returns at the port of Victoria for the month ending 31st July, 1890:

Duties	\$ 66,385.26
Steamboat Insp.	9.08
Chinese Imm. Rev.	425.39
Sale of Goods	23.01
Annual inspection	58.18
Total	\$ 66,898.12
July, 1889	\$ 69,240.55
Increase	\$ 2,342.43
Imports (duty free)	13,428.00
(duty free)	2,848.00
Total	\$ 291.04
Exports (goods of Canada)	\$ 54,081.00
(goods)	\$ 5,111.00

In Self-Defense.

On Wednesday evening one of the reporters of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer arrived over for the purpose of making enquiries at headquarters in regard to the Behring's Sea question. He called on Capt. J. C. Cox, yesterday, but that gentleman, usually so accommodating to the press, refused to be interviewed, and in doing so represented his fellows in the sealing industry. Their reason was that after American ports were closed the P. I. men have no misrepresented the statements given to them here as to place the Victoria sealers in an altogether false position. The sealers therefore have resolved to talk to no newspaper men unless they are accredited by, not only the paper whose card they present, but some other responsible party. This step is taken, it is alleged, in self-defense; but it is rather hard on the Seattle boy, who did not come prepared for the difficulties he found confronting him.

Adulter at Wellington.

Some unscrupulous individuals have, for reasons best known to themselves, undertaken to intensify the difficulties at present existing between the proprietors of the Wellington collieries and the miners formerly in their employ. The fact is that on Monday evening a card was posted at the Northfield mine calling a meeting at the Somerset House, Wellington, on the following morning (Tuesday). Large numbers of the Northfield miners and their friends at Nanaimo started for the place appointed, which is the rendezvous of the members of the Miners and Mine Laborers' Association; but before they got there learned that the whole thing was a hoax and that they had been grossly imposed upon. Whoever is at the bottom of this business is deserving of the severest censure, since in these days of strained relations, it unfortunately requires very little to make matters even worse than they already are. Both parties in the controversy strongly condemn those, whoever they may be, who are responsible for the outrageous proceeding.

THEY LEAVE VICTORIA TO-DAY.

The Raymond-Whitcomb Party go on to Alaska to-night to be followed by Another Shortly.

The Raymond-Whitcomb party, which has been stopping in the city for the past couple of days, represents a considerable amount of American intellect, as well as money. S. P. Allen is a well-known lawyer of Boston. There is one party known as the Mrs. Coleman party, who occupy one car among themselves. It is composed of Mrs. G. Dawson and her daughter, Rev. J. P. Landy, D.D., wife and daughter, J. D. Das and wife, Miss Droyton, Miss Hallower, William Hays, barrister of London, England; William Linton Landreth, of Philadelphia; W. E. Smith, E. D. Williams and J. Rodman Paul. There are also Chief Engineer Alex. Anderson, U. S. navy; Rev. J. J. Joyce Moore, of Philadelphia; H. B. Page, artist, Boston; H. A. Peever, president of the Houston Electric Light company; ex-Provost of the University of Pennsylvania; Rev. C. L. Wells, D.D., of Flatbush, N.Y.; Professor William Wells, of Union College, Schenectady (who is writing a series of letters descriptive of the trip over the Canadian Pacific for the New York Mail and Express, and also for the Christian Advocate); General L. J. Wistar, of Philadelphia, who is chief of the coal interests of the Pennsylvania railroad; Hon. Judge Wright and Mrs. Wright, of Boston, and a host of other very prominent people from Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and New York.

Another party will arrive in less than a fortnight. This is in reality an overflow of the present one owing to the scarcity of room on the steamer. It has been a very successful trip over the Canadian Pacific which was new to the greater portion of the party. They had a solid Canadian Pacific train from Boston, the first solid train to come from Boston to Vancouver.

Mr. Holden, who conducted the party, is an old newspaper man with whom it is perfectly refreshing to have a chat. He was for ten years city editor of the Boston Herald and for over 16 years on the editorial staff of the Boston Journal and the various papers in the east. He was also in correspondence with the musical papers of that section of the country. Since 1881 Mr. Holden has been general manager for Raymond & Whitcomb, most of whose long tours he has planned and conducted in that time.

Mr. Holden thinks the time is coming when the west coast here (British Columbia and Alaska) will be one of the greatest sections for tourist travel, exploration and adventure that there is in the world. British Columbia is a vast field for this purpose; it is not developed yet. Mr. Holden speaks in very glowing terms of Victoria and the advantages and attractions she offers for tourist travel. He said, to bring this about, there must be nothing left undone. A good sized hotel is wanted, and a system of sewerage is no less needed.

The party will board the Queen on her arrival today and will continue their journey to the North, more than well pleased with the glimpse they have had of the "gem city of the Pacific coast."

THE HARVEST.

A Splendid Outlook for the Province this Year—Increased Acreage of Cereals, and a Plentiful Crop of Potatoes.

A gentleman who has just returned from the Mainland and has made extended excursions over the agricultural districts, reports the crops as being magnificent. He never saw anything like the appearance of the fields at the Delta, and with the continuance of good weather the returns must be immense. The great question is whether the new varieties of grain that have been introduced will harden properly, which being the case the departure of the Victoria Milling company in supplying the farmers with new varieties of seed wheat will prove to have been most beneficial. There is generally a much increased acreage of cereals. There is no prospect of a corner in potatoes this year, the tubers being fine both in quantity and quality. These remarks apply to the entire island of Vancouver as well as to the Mainland. Certain fields of wheat in the Chilliwack section are specially commented on as being remarkably good. The return in Manitoba and the Territories will, under favorable conditions, be enormous, so that the necessities of life may be expected to be comparatively cheap. The fruit crop of the Province is scarcely as good as it ought to be, although it will be tolerably fair, still anything like low prices is not to be expected, the demand at the East for supplies from this coast being very great. The hay crop is fine, being considerably heavier than for some time past. The pastures are very luxuriant, in consequence of which all descriptions of live stock are in first class condition.

SUCCESSFUL SALE

Of the Canadian Pacific Lots at Vancouver—High Prices Realized.

The sale of several hundred lots on the property, across False creek, in the southwestern portion of Vancouver, on Thursday, was highly satisfactory to all concerned—sellers, buyers and auctioneer. The sale was held in the large hall in Sir Donald A. Smith's block, on Granville street, the attendance of bidders being good. The lots first offered were those in the southwestern portion of the land which has been cleared, and, although not the choicest, brought good prices. After proceeding for about three hours the sale was adjourned for luncheon, being resumed about 3 p.m. and continued until 6 o'clock. After dinner the evening session commenced at 7:30 p.m., and was brought to a close at 10 o'clock, at which hour the last lot was knocked down. In the sale in the evening the choicest lots were offered and the prices obtained were excellent. The number of lots sold was 314, realizing the sum of \$118,985, or an average of \$378.93 a lot, which must certainly be looked upon as a proof of the appreciation in which outside Vancouver property is held. Mr. Beattie, the auctioneer, received many congratulations on the manner in which he conducted the sale.

SHOOTING PHEASANTS.

Fifty Dollars a Brace Imported on an Out of Season Sportsman.

Yesterday morning there was a session of the Provincial court, Messrs. Dalby and Crossdale, J's P., presiding, when John William Perry, of the Gordon Head road, was accused of being unlawfully in possession of a brace of pheasants. Officer Berrow testified to finding the birds on the accused, who admitted having shot them because they were destroying his crops. He was fined \$25 for each bird and \$2.50 costs. Perry received his sentence in a rather unconcerned manner, adding that he could not pay the fine. He was reminded that he had previously been convicted of a similar offence, and ought to have counted

the costs before shooting the birds. Perry's wife, who was present, said the officer "hadna" told the truth for a' that he tuk the Bible in his haun." She said she had only \$34 by her, but if the court would give her time she would get the money. The defendant was her husband and she must do her best. She went out to get the funds, declaring that she had raised seven birds in her house this season, but she "wud hae nae mair o' them."

B. C. RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Preparations for the Seventeenth Annual Prize Meeting, to be held at Goldstream Next Week.

The Seventeenth annual prize meeting of the British Columbia Rifle Association will be held at the new range, Goldstream, next week, commencing on the 6th inst. Programmes have been issued of the prize list, which embraces fourteen matches, besides the extra series. The chief matches will be as follows: Nanaimo Corporation prize; Lieut. Governor's cup; Laurie Dugle match; New Westminster stakes; Victoria Corporation match; the Chapeau Challenge cup; All-Comers match, and Consolation stakes. In addition to the cups for the above matches, the highest competitors in each event will win money prizes, ranging from \$15 to \$25. In the order of scores in each match. Every arrangement will be made for the comfort of the members of the associations. Meals will be provided by the Goldstream House, and tents and blankets will be furnished on the range for those who desire to go under canvas. The committee who have the matter in hand are determined to make the coming meeting the best ever held here.

UNDER DETENTION.

The Sloop "Harriet" Applies for Enrolment and is Detained by Collector Milne.

An unfamiliar sloop of five tons burden, 20 feet over all and 8 feet beam, made its appearance at the Customs House wharf yesterday morning, and the master and crew, a gentleman named Oliver, made application to Collector Milne for the enrolment of the craft. He had no clearance papers, and stated that he was from Boundary Bay, and had just bought the sloop in British waters from a Canadian resident and British subject, named Hazelton. A bill of sale was produced in support of this statement, but no truth was forthcoming in regard to the further statement that the boat was of British build. She was said to have been built in 1884, and belonged to New Westminster. Collector Clute of that city was telegraphed to, and wired in reply that no boat answering the Harriet's description was known in the Royal City.

Pending further enquiry into the ownership of the boat, her business and her right to enrolment here, she has been detained by the Customs authorities. Nothing contraband was found on board, and if Oliver's story is straight, his application will be granted.

GOOD TEMPLARISM.

Victoria West Lodge I.O.G.T., No. 29—Election of Officers.

The members of this lodge met as usual on Wednesday evening, and, after ordinary business had been transacted, elected the following officers: W.C.T., Bro. W. S. Stainer; P.C.T., Bro. A. Semple; W.V.T., Sister J. Campbell; superintendent of juvenile templars, Sister J. Semple; financial secretary, Bro. W. Campbell; treasurer, Sister A. Campbell; secretary, Bro. Stone; marshal, Bro. Findley; guard, Sister G. Gibson; sentinel, Bro. Tyson. The lodge proceedings having been closed in the usual form, an interesting literary and musical programme brought the evening's exercises to a conclusion. The lodge, though but recently established, is in a very flourishing condition.

CROWN LANDS.

Private Sales to be Discontinued Until Further Legislation Has Been Adopted.

An important notice appears in this week's number of the British Columbia Gazette by which the disposition of the Crown Lands of the province is most materially affected. Indeed, according to this advertisement, the alienation of any and all Crown Lands by private sale will be discontinued until further notice, pending contemplated legislation. It is, however, provided that the notice shall not affect or prevent the right to complete the purchase or sale of any lands in respect of which notices of intention to make application to purchase have been already published.

They Have a Clue.

The parties in pursuit of the Cariboo stage robbers claim to have a definite clue to their identity and to know that they are still in concealment not far from the scene of the robbery. The clue obtained, while it is of course jealously guarded, fixes the crime upon more than one person.

Drifting Out to Sea.

The other morning as the Premier was going down the Sound, Capt. O'Brien spied a raft of timber with four men on it drifting out to sea. The raft was below Allen's Island and almost opposite Deception Pass, and a strong current was running at the time. When the raft was picked up the men were in an exhausted condition. The Premier took the raft in tow and landed it at Anacortes. Capt. O'Brien is confident that he had not seen them they would soon have drifted out of the line of boats and would probably have gone out to the ocean.

Should be Located.

Care should always be taken in reporting fires to first locate them definitely. Had this been done last evening the department would have been able to reach Mrs. Raymur's residence eight minutes sooner than they did. The family were spending the evening out when the fire started, and some enterprising party discovering the blaze telephoned in the bare information that there was a fire—he did not say where—to the central office. They repeated to the firemen, and tried, but without success, to locate the fire. For eight minutes the horses stood hitched and the men ready for the tap of the alarm, which finally told them where to find the fire.

Sixteen Early Sores.

INFLAMMATORY rheumatism through wrong treatment left me with stiff joints and agony running sores on my limbs, and for weeks I could not walk. I had been taking Burdock Blood Purifiers but sixteen sores, but they are all healed save one, and I can now walk with ease.

MARY CALDWELL, Upper Gaspereaux, N.S.

HIGHEST CASH prices paid for ladies' and gentlemen's cast off clothing. Address—S. Coopers, 2nd door west Broad st., on Johnson.

JOHN DOHERTY, GENERAL SCAVENGER.

Yards, etc., cleaned. Orders left at Mr. G. Doughty, corner Blanchard and Fort streets, Peel & Co.'s, Fort street, or to Cochrane & Mann's, Yates and Douglas sts., will be promptly attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS.



If anything like the above ever happens to you don't take the trouble to wipe the paint off, but get a New Suit from

GILMORE & McCANDLESS.

At present we are giving TWENTY PER CENT, off our regular prices. This will continue until the 15th of August, when we expect to move into our new premises.

\$25.00 and \$23.00 Suits Reduced to \$18.40

20.00 " 16.00

16.00 " 12.80

15.00 " 12.00

Any person who has purchased a suit from us during this Sale if he is not satisfied can return it, and we will refund the money, if Goods are not as represented.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS,

Telephone Call 563. 35 Johnson Street.

VICTORIA THEATRE

Two Grand Amateur Performances.

AUGUST 4th and 5th.

Under the Patronage and Presence of His Honour the Lieut. Governor, Admiral Hotham and Officers of the Fleet.

NOTICE! NOTICE! NOTICE!

The Box Plan is now open at C. A. LOMBARD & Co.'s, Government Street.

THE WICKED WORLD!

THE WICKED WORLD!

THE WICKED WORLD!

THIS IS AN AGE OF APOLLINARIS WATER.

WHEN YOU ORDER

APOLLINARIS

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

The well-known Yellow Labels of the Apollinaris Company, Limited, are protected by Perpetual Injunctions of the Supreme Court.

Beware of bottles bearing the genuine Apollinaris labels but refilled with a spurious article.

LOOK AT THE CORK,

which, if genuine, is branded with the name of the Apollinaris Company, Limited, and the words "Apollinaris Drunken" around an anchor.

BRITISH COLUMBIA BREWING CO.,

(LIMITED)

VICTORIA, B. C.

Capital, \$150,000 in 15,000 Shares at \$10 each

PROVISIONAL BOARD OF TRUSTEES—T. W. Carter, John Irving, J. C. Bales, Geo. A. Perrin, and John A. Andrew.

BANKERS—Bank of British North America, Solicitors—Walker, Pemberton & Dunblon, 18 Chancery Lane.

SECRETARY (pro tem)—J. C. Bales.

This Company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and extending the well-known and old established business of "The Vancouver Ale, Porter and Steam Beer Brewery," in the City of Victoria.

The promoters confidently expect, by the aid of capital and influence, to largely extend the business and introduce the production of Lager Beer, for which there is a large and growing demand throughout the Province. They will also, as soon as possible, commence distilling.

The quantity of Lager Beer passed through the Custom House, Victoria, B. C., for the six months ended December 31st, 1889, was as follows, i. e., 13,439 gallons in bottles, 12,705 gallons in casks.

The quantity of spirits passed through the Inland Revenue Office for the year ended 30th June last was \$66,019.33 proof gallons, and probably an addition of 50 per cent. may be made to this or lots entered duty paid.

Shares are offered to the public for subscription by a deposit of 50 per cent. per share on allotment, and the balance by assessments as required; no one assessment to exceed 10 per cent. of the subscribe capital.

Forms of application may be had of the promoters or secretary.

VICTORIA—COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B. C. R. C.—Regular Communication first Thursday of each month at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets, at 7:30 p.m. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.

jan-1-y R. B. ENSOUF, Secretary.

TENDERS.

TENDERS

WILL BE RECEIVED up to 1 p. m. on Friday, 1st August, for the erection of a Car House for

LIBERIA'S FIRST STEAMER.

It Was Built Out of Odds and Ends by a Natural Mechanic.

Some amusing descriptions have been written about the home-made steamboat that plies on the St. Paul river, Liberia, but very little has been said of the mechanical genius who knocked the boat together out of material that was never intended for a steamboat.

His name is Irons, and he used to be a slave in South Carolina. A while ago he made up his mind that it was high time there was a steamboat plying on the St. Paul river between Monrovia and the first rapids. He secured the engine of an abandoned sugar crusher and went to work to build his steamer. He took a canoe 60 feet long and ripped it from stem to stern with a saw. He placed the halves nine feet apart, ribbed and planked them, and before long the hull was ready for the machinery. Hardly any two pieces of the machinery were ever together before. He had to make a score of things before he could induce that engine to turn a paddle-wheel. He picked up bits of iron shafting and so on here and there, and with the aid of a blacksmith shop knocked them into shape so that they worked smoothly together. He made a pair of paddle wheels, built a deck-house, secured an old steam-whistle, fitted up a rudder-wheel, launched his creation and was ready for business.

This man was once an illiterate slave on a cotton plantation, but inventive talent was born in him. His sidewheel steamer is not conspicuous for speed or beauty, but she is serviceable, and is noteworthy as the first steamboat ever built in Africa, and probably is the first that was ever built out of picked-up material. One of Liberia's disadvantages is the fact that the former slaves who compose her citizens are most of them poor, not only in purse, but also in intellectual equipment. But she has her men of mark like Dr. Blyden, who would be respected anywhere for their attainments and ability; and she has reason to be proud of such a man as Irons, who was known for his remarkable inventive and mechanical talent long before he built Liberia's first steamboat.—New York Sun.

DESEITED AT JUNEAU.

A Young Lady's Long Journey and How It Ended.

There arrived in Juneau on the steamship Topeka, says the Mining Record, a rather prepossessing young lady who came to meet her husband who had preceded her to this city on the Queen. As the story goes the couple were married some time ago in San Diego, Cal. The young lady upon her marriage received a snug little sum of money, and they started northward to branch out in business for the purpose of increasing their wealth. Upon arriving at Victoria the young lady stopped to visit some friends, while the husband took possession of her money, leaving her just enough to use for incidental expenses and to pay her fare to Juneau, after she had visited her friends a week or ten days, he telling her that he would come on to Juneau and prepare a home by the time of her arrival. When the young lady arrived she did not find her husband at the dock to receive her in open arms, and upon inquiry it was ascertained that he had departed on the Elder, leaving no word for her. A further investigation revealed the fact that the husband had left the town in company with a notorious woman with whom he fell in company on his way up, and is squandering his wife's money on the woman who had completely won her meshes around him. A number of tourists on the boat learning of the unfortunate position she was placed in, saw that she was provided with alms to stop in Juneau until the return of the Topeka from Sitka, when they will take her below and send her to her home in California.

THE WRECKED CHILIAN BARK.

The Official Report Charges the Captain With Drunkenness and that the Accident Was Due to Carelessness.

PORT TOWNSEND, July 30.—R. W. Delion, the Chilean consul in this city, has prepared his official report of the wreck of the bark Sarona. Copies of the document were to-day forwarded to the Chilean Minister of Marine. All of the crew and passengers who made the voyage state the accident was due to carelessness on the part of Captain Carl Kroyger, master of the vessel. The young Chilean, who came up as a passenger, informed Consul Delion that the captain was, during the largest part of the voyage, under the influence of liquor and entirely oblivious of his surroundings. Consul Delion informed your representative that in his opinion there was no excuse for the wreck, as the fog horn on Race Rock was blowing at steady intervals. Captain Kroyger was standing northeast by east, which was straight in the direction of the shore.

A man signing himself as Captain Andrew Keating to-day sent Delion a check on the Bank of British Columbia for \$500. Keating lives in Victoria, and, in a letter, states he is an ex-Chilean and wants the money applied toward aiding the men of the wrecked vessel to get back home. Of the ten sailors comprising the crew of the Sarona, five shipped on the Pastoriza and five on the Mariana, both bound for Valparaiso. Ill-fortune seems to con in the wake of all those who were connected with the vessel. First Mate Carlos Conesau will probably to-day be sent to join the second mate as an inmate at Steilacoom. He was today sent to the Marine Hospital and will tomorrow be examined as to his sanity, as he is a raving maniac.

Blank books at Daley's.

Ice Cream made to order and delivered to all parts of the city. New England Bakery, No. 116 and 118 Government street. Telephone No. 161. Young Bros.

Dennison's French tissue paper for flower making at Daley's.

Mothers and Nurses.

ALL who have the care of children should know that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry may be confidently depended on to cure all summer complaints, diarrhoea, dysentery, cramps, colic, cholera infantum, cholera morbus, canker, etc., in children or adults.

NEW YORK'S JAPANESE COLONY.

The People from the Land of the Mikado Do Well in Gotham.

Over in Chambers street there is a rather dingy-looking office on the second floor of an old-fashioned building, which is too conservative to have an elevator in it.

If you climb the stairs and cast your eye upon one of the doors opening into the office a question you may see a notice on it setting forth that within is the Japanese Consulate. Most persons pass it by without paying any attention, for in the minds of a majority of New Yorkers the Japanese contingent in this city represents but little in point of numbers or in any other way. That is where the majority of New Yorkers are in error.

Should you happen to be in this Japanese Consulate on many occasions one thing will strike you very forcibly. No rugged person ever comes into it, unless, indeed, it be one of the race of peripatetic beggars who visit every downtown office. No one comes into this consulate wanting to be assisted in getting away from this land of the free and some of the brave because it has failed to provide him with a living. Probably there is no other consulate in this city of which the same can be said. Probably, too, there is no class of people in our heterogeneous population who are quite as prosperous, comparatively speaking, as the Japanese who are located here. And yet but little is known of them, for they have a wonderful faculty of attending to their own business, and doing it in an unobtrusive way.

For the last decade or so the number of Japanese in New York has been constantly increasing, and now the colony is a very good sized one. What is more, it is made up of men of more than moderate means.

Few races, not English speaking, have shown greater inclination to adopt American customs than have the Japanese who have located in this city. They dress and talk like Americans; they attend our theatres and mingle in our society, and in every way they seem to assimilate themselves with the conditions that surround them. Unlike the Chinese and other nationalities, they have not settled in any particular locality, but are scattered throughout this city and Brooklyn. Pleasant and satisfactory neighbors they make, too.

The New York Japanese have their club house, however. It is a good-sized dwelling on West Twenty-second street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Handsomely fitted up with both Japanese and American furniture it is, and as for treasures in bric-a-brac, this particular club house is way ahead of many swell American club houses. It goes without saying, almost, that there may be had such tea as can be had in no other club house or cafe in all New York. The club has a Japanese cook.

Its library is well filled with Japanese books and its reading room tables are freighted with Japanese newspapers. There are receptions on the anniversaries of the birthday of the Japanese Emperor and on such other occasions as may be decided upon. Nearly all the Japanese in this city belong to the club, and it is about as well managed an organization as there is in this city.

It is stated that there is not a Japanese pauper in New York, and that, as a matter of fact, there are very few who do not possess at least moderate means.—(New York Mail and Express.

How Cablegrams are Transmitted.

With the first long submarine cables great difficulties were encountered in sending through them a current of electricity of sufficient power to record the messages rapidly. The methods for overcoming these difficulties and in use at present are described as follows:

Keys, which, when depressed, transmit positive and negative currents, are employed at the sending station in connection with the regulation battery. The current of the battery does not pass directly into the cable, but into a condenser, which passes it into the submarine line. This greatly increases the force of the current used and serves to cut off interfering ground currents. The instrument first employed in receiving cablegrams was an reflecting galvanometer. Upon the magnet of this instrument is carried a small curved mirror. A lamp is placed before the mirror and behind a screen in which there is a vertical slit. Flashes of light moving across this slit as the needles moved from left to right, indicated to the trained eyes of the operator the letters in the message being transmitted. But this method of recording messages was found to tax the eyesight of the operator severely, a few years, work often rendering them almost if not totally blind. Recognizing the fact that there must be something wrong with such a system, inventors set about repairing the defect, which resulted in perfecting the syphon galvanometer, which has all but superseded all other receiving devices.

In the syphon receiver the movements of the needle are recorded by means of ink spattered from a fine tube. This tube is attached to a coil suspended between two fixed magnets, which swings to the right or left as the pulsations pass through it. The syphon galvanometer is a great improvement; it is not hard on the eyes and enables the operator to receive much more rapidly than with the old flash receiver.—St. Louis Republic.

A Gorgeous Head.

An entirely new style of hair dressing is threatened. In Paris the frizzy bang has meekly subsided to give the Japonaise head-dresses a chance. Fashion appears to have gone daft on those peculiar ornaments, and the great jewellers of the Rue de la Paix have been ordered to reset the diamonds of more than one grand dame after the pattern of those flat metal ornaments. At the opera a few weeks ago a dazzling light in Parisian society appeared with her hair dressed perfectly flat to her head, on one side, right above the ear, an ornament as large and as flat as an individual butter-plate, composed of diamonds and pearls, and medallions as large as an English penny, of the same gems, going round to the other ear, across the forehead just at the line of the hair. How those jewels were kept in place was a secret known only to madame's coiffeur and jeweller, but it was "Japonaise," and therefore, a beautiful and distinguished innovation on the diamond star and butterfly ornaments. Such is one of the results of the Paris exhibition, where the fashions of Java dancers were first introduced to Western imitators.—Boston Herald.

Novel Materials in Decoration.

It is curious what can be done in the way of interior decorations with homely materials by persons of artistic taste. There is a firm of architects in this city whose income is enormous and who have a very handsome suite of offices. The walls of their largest and handsomest rooms are covered with ordinary bagging held in place by wide strips of cherry moulding. There is not a person who enters this office who is not struck by the thoroughly appropriate and artistic effect of this combination. When the late Cornelius Vanderbilt built his summer residence at Hartford, at an expense of over \$100,000, the decorators covered the walls of his dining-room with ordinary brown paper, such as is used by butchers to wrap meat in. There was a cherry wood dado and a rich frescoed frieze. This room was considered one of the handsomest in the wealthy town.—N. Y. Sun.

E. M. JOHNSON,

REAL ESTATE AGENT AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

ELLISTON

Is Beautifully Situated.

About 5 minutes beyond the Jubilee Hospital and end of Electric Tramway.

The lots are half acres and run from \$400 to \$750 each, on

EASY TERMS:

One-third cash; one-third 4 months; one-third 8 months; one-third 12 months; at current rates of interest, or

10 per cent. off for Cash.

These prices are one-third of those asked for land on the Esquimalt Road for similar areas, and one-half of the Gorge Road prices.

MONEY

For Investment on Mortgage, at Current Rates,

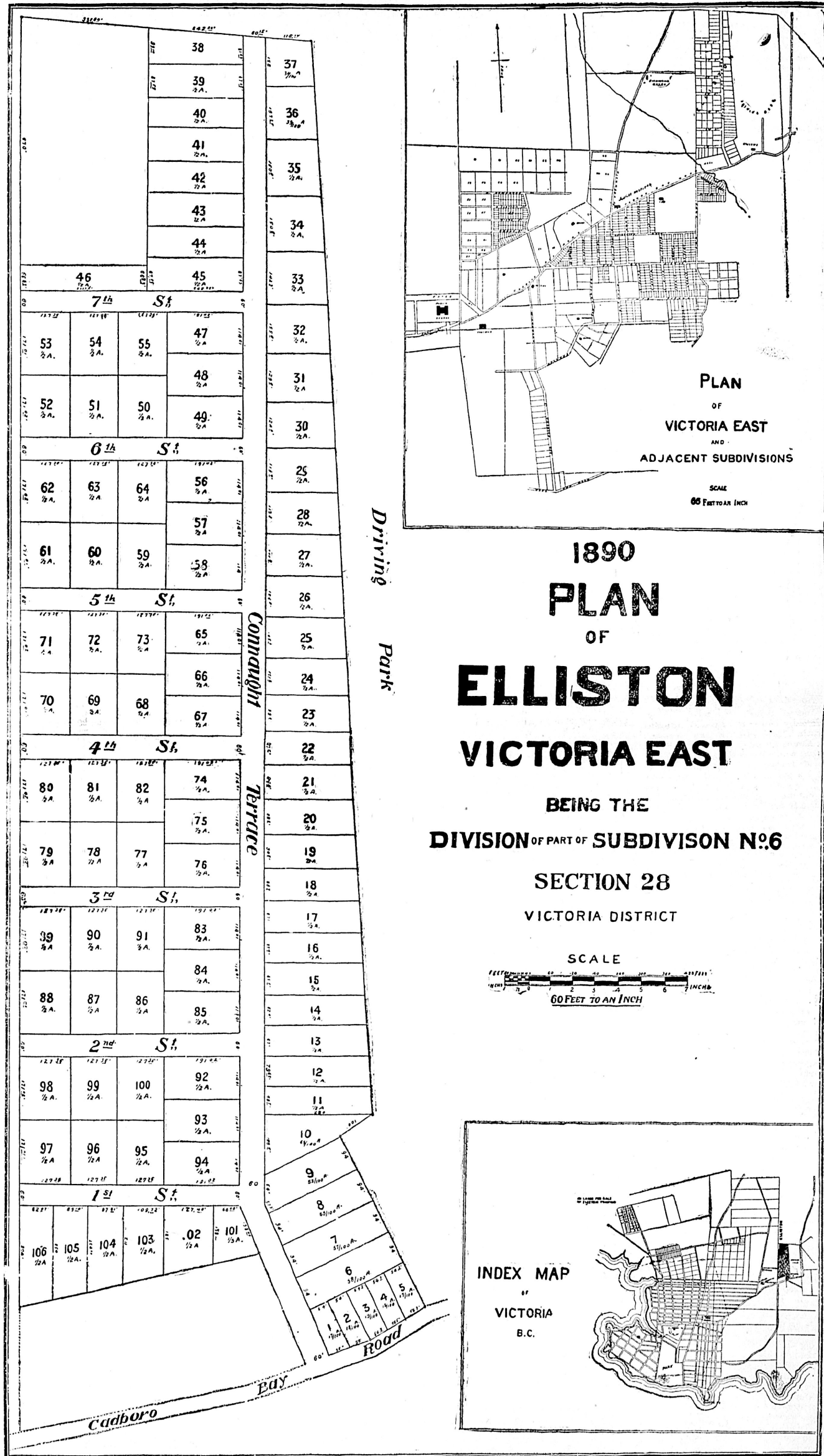
In Large or Small Sums.

CONVEYANCING

In all its branches.

COLLECTIONS

Promptly made and accounted for.



Large Plans and all information, at

E. M. JOHNSON'S,

37 Government Street.

STEALING DIAMONDS.

HOW THE GEMS ARE HIDDEN BY KAFFIR WORKMEN.

Curious Detective Work Done to Prevent the Abstraction of Valuable Bits of Carbon—Some of the Singular Phases of the "I. D. B." Business and the Old Expedients Whereby It Is Queered.

IN Kimberley, South Africa, the commissioner of the Pall Mall Gazette, who is now making his leisurely tour around the world, has been investigating the great industry of stealing diamonds. His discoveries are so curious that the Times reproduces in full that article of the Gazette which refers to the illicit capture of diamonds and the governmental capture of diamond-thieves.

And now for the tricks of the trade and the counter tricks employed by the Kaffirs and Leocops of Cape Colony. Things are very different now from the days when the "kopo" wallpaper from Houndsditch or Petticoat Lane could loafe about the mines with a pocketful of cash and buy hand over hand from the Kaffir natives in the kaffir canten. Under the "compound system" the kaffir contracts for three months to work, board, and lodge with the company. When not at work he spends all his time eating, sleeping, or playing games in a spacious quadrangle built round with iron sheds. For that time he is cut off from the outer world and from drink stronger than ginger-beer. His few needs in the way of food and clothes he can supply within at cost price. On his way to and from the mine he is strictly watched. So, too, while at work underground, where he gayly sweats away from 6 to 8 on bread, and soup, and mealies for 21 to 22 a week. Fresh from the mine he has to pass the ordeal of the searching room, where, naked as he was born, he undergoes a scrutiny of mouth, ears, nose, hair (or, rather, scrub), armpits—every conceivable or inconceivable lodgment for a diamond—goes through certain gymnastic exercises, and makes way to the next. The whole performance is absolutely the most extraordinary thing I ever saw in my life. Further description would encroach upon tacaña. I remember remarking to my cicerone, "It's lucky you have black hair handy—any white would stand this sort of thing for any wages under the

sun." Indeed, though the white overseers are nominally liable, if suspected, to a similar scrutiny, there was riot and bloodshed once at Kimberley when it was proposed to impose on white something of the sort as a matter of routine. Modesty, as Darwin proved, is a question of etiquette, and that of the kaffir is not that of Mr. Horsley. Yet he, too, has his own; and it is hard to be level, little as the "kopo" seems to care, that there is not something degrading about such a performance. However, it makes it impossible to have a diamond concealed about the person, otherwise than inside.

Let us follow such a diamond through its career. We will assume that the original thief is a working kaffir. Of course it is sometimes one of the white overseers. A man with a wife and family, working sixteen hours a day, at 23 or 24 a week, is approached by a practitioner, who points out to him what safe and easy opportunities he has for making a little competence by stealing from the sorting-tables. But for the most part it is some kaffir, loading a truck or breaking the "blue" on the drying-grounds, who suddenly spies a fine diamond, say of five or ten karats, glittering among its dark surroundings. Warned by native acquisitiveness or mindful of evil consuls with which some "runner" has primed him for just such an opportunity, our kaffir gives not a word or a sign that might attract the eye of the overseer. There the diamond lies, and if it is on the drying-ground there perhaps he will let it lie, marking the spot against such time as himself or a confederate can come and find it. Or else, seizing a moment when he is not observed, he quietly picks the stone up with his toes, and there holds it until an opportunity occurs of transferring it to his mouth. Once there, in a moment it is swallowed with as much nonchalance as if it were a pill. That done our kaffir can face with indifference that terrible scrutiny of which something has been said. In this way an industrious thief will sometimes accumulate within the compound a little cache of precious stones, whose hiding-place known is only to himself.

He has explained how the I. D. B. manages to have his trusted "runner" within the sacred limits of the compound itself. The runner is supplied with money to buy stones; and when he has filled his pouch he will seize some opportunity of peeping to his master, either over the compound wall or on the way to work. Or he will throw a parcel over the wall to a confederate outside. Or our kaffir, we will assume, prefers to sell his diamonds himself. He possesses his soul in patience until three months are nearly up, then dig up his diamond or diamonds, swallows the lot, and passes gayly out with his goods packed inside him. It is true that a week before his exit he has to spend in a specially constructed room, and under circumstances of surveillance which must at least render it very difficult to turn the diamond into a circulating currency. Moreover, if he is at all suspected, it will avail him little to confront the custom-house of the compound with so treacherous a portmanteau as the human form divine. But, you will say, they can not treat the unhappy native as Baron Munchausen did the fox. They cannot turn him inside out. Not like a stocking, perhaps. That is true. But they can put him in this hands padlocked within certain fingerless leather gloves into a small and solitary chamber, and there subject him to such piteous tortures as speedily attain its end. By prescriptions of a kind familiar to the faculty, accompanied by such a light and nourishing diet as is adapted to a febrile patient, the treatment proceeds until a satisfactory cure is effected. Valuable additions have in this way been made to the world's wealth in diamonds.

But to quit this phase of what I may term medical jurisprudence for one which is more strictly legal—suppose our diamondiferous kaffir, after all perils passed, safely at large, and ready to dispose of his stolen goods. He is in communication with the middle man, who will, perhaps, after much haggling through a window, give him about a quarter of the stone's value, or perhaps considerably less—so much less, indeed, in some cases, that honesty might have turned a better penny by giving the stone up to the company and getting the small percentage allowed on a find. The next stage is getting the diamond out of the country. Griqualand West is hard upon the borders both of the Free State and the Transvaal. In the Free State—with little or no machinery for enforcing it—there is a very strict diamond law. Just across the Vaal river, however, lies Christiana, where the I. D. B. can cheaply register his ill-got gains to be forwarded for shipment at Port Natal. "No questions asked" is the not very creditable rule by which both the republic and the rival colony facilitate the smuggling of diamonds. And so the smuggled diamond reaches the London market.

Sometimes, again, parcels are boldly sent through the Cape Town postoffice, artfully concealed by the familiar smugglers' lodges, such as cutting a hole in a guileless-looking family novel and tucking it with stones. Or some "lady" who is in the swim takes a parcel about her person, smuggles it on ship-board, and carries it to Europe with her. I find that I can myself boast the honor of having once been a fellow-voyager—Caesarian vehis—of a notorious female I. D. B. of this sort.—Chicago Times.

THE CANNIBALS OF AUSTRALIA.

A Race that Lives Upon Worms, Grub and Lizards, and Men Occasionally.

Upon the whole, life among the northern Australians could hardly be desirable on any terms, and on their own it seems not acceptable. Their religion is a fear, their existence a series of escapes from starvation and homicide, their morality a mere tribal obligation the most elementary fealties, their polity an ultimatum of the principle that might makes right within the tribe as well as without; a despotism of the strong hand tempered by cunning. In the society of these children of nature certain persons skilled in Devil-devil, as they call the invocation of their supreme demon, and certain old ladies, and because they are feared, their simple appetite for human flesh, are the ruling influences. They are all cannibals, as opportunity offers; and in default of enemies to eat they will sometimes eat their friends; they will even eat their children, though this is exceptional. Otherwise, they live mostly upon poisonous roots, which have to be carefully prepared; upon worms and grubs; upon snakes and lizards; and upon such birds and beasts as they can kill, though they are not good hunters and are poorly equipped for the chase. They go naked, and almost houseless a shelter of boughs is their conception of a house. After four years among them, and the bestowal of inestimable benefits in tobacco, Mr. Lumholtz could not flatter himself that he had ever succeeded in appealing to any sentiment but fear in them; they did not kill him because they imagined him an adept in Devil-devil, and because they were afraid of the Baby of the Gun, as they called his revolver; but they would not have eaten him, because they had found that, upon the whole, white men did not agree with them. In spite of their fears they had access of trenchery in which they longed so much to kill him that it was never safe to let them get behind him; and apparently no kindness could win them to affection. On such conditions life began to be for him at moments the poor possession that it seemed to them; and he experienced a deep despondency, mixed with indifference, from which he had to pull himself together with a strong effort of the will at last, in order to escape from the physical mist of their most terrible existence. They were children, and lead children, with no loveable traits that he could discover, and cruel and filthy in their ignorance. In spite of their abominable customs and their squalid conditions, the life of the open air and of the woods and hills is so wholesome that fine physical types are not rare; and in this fact there might be some hope for the race, if it met the least justice in contact with the whites. But on the frontiers, says Mr. Lumholtz, "any savage discovered by the white men runs the risk of being shot. Poison was laid in the way of the blacks once when I was in Queensland. . . . A squatter . . . shot all the men on his run because they were cattle-killers, the women because they gave birth to cattle-killers, and the children because they would in time become cattle-killers." The blacks show the cautious readiness of our own Indians to merge the tribal fealty in an allegiance to government when employed as police, and are murderously destructive when used against their own race, as they commonly are in Australia. Mr. Lumholtz feels that their complete extinction is only a question of time; and little as he could like them, he denounces with abhorrence the atrocious injustice with which they are treated by the English law as well as the English lawlessness.—Harper's Magazine for May.

THE SEARCH FOR HIDDEN GEMS.

THE SEARCH FOR HIDDEN GEMS.

THE SEARCH FOR HIDDEN GEMS.

A TRIBUTE TO A SURGEON.

A Physician Who Saved the Lives of Stanley and His White Followers.

With the eloquent brevity of a soldier, Lieutenant Stairs, at the meeting of the Irish Graduates' Association, condensed into a few words a very high eulogium on Surgeon Parke, of the Stanley expedition, which we cannot forbear reproducing. He said "I considered that Parke had saved the life of every white man in the expedition, that he had saved his (Lieutenant Stairs') life, and that he had saved Stanley's life twice." The medical profession comes in for much banter and sometimes for deliberate disparagement from ungracious or foolish people; but when one of its members alone can be so credited as Surgeon Parke is credited in these words of Lieutenant Stairs, we can afford to let satire and ungraciousness do their worst. If what Lieutenant Stairs says be true—and no one who heard him could have any doubt about it—it follows that a great and historical achievement would have been turned into a grave and tragical disaster but for the skill and care of its medical officer.—London Lancet.

Edifying Amusement for a Prince.

The maharajah of Jeypore was the host, and this is the entertainment he provided for his guests:

The two elephants, on entering the open space, caused away, it is said, the thirty or forty spearmen who incited them to the combat, and thereupon they charged each other. After fighting with equal success for some time they were separated with charges of gunpowder smoke directed toward them. The royal party then went to another open court where the fights were carried on in succession between pairs of quail, partridges, cocks, black bucks, hogs, deer, rams, sambar, boars and buffaloes. "The animals," says a witness of the scene, "were all in excellent condition and fought with great fury, especially the rams, sambar and boars." The "guests" of the occasion was Prince Albert Victor; he was supported by "all the European residents and tourists in Jeypore." Not one of them had the courage—I put it kindly—to leave the magnificent entertainment. Does the emperor of India sanction these things?—Ex.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOWL BAY.

CHOICE LOTS

In this Delightful Neighborhood, some fronting on the Sea, can be had now at extremely low figures.

Following is a partial list of the many properties we have on sale, and investors should not fail to consult us before purchasing:—

5 acres on Oak Bay Avenue and Fowl Bay Road \$6,000
2 lots corner Vancouver and Packington streets 3,000
3 houses on 2 lots running from Port to View st., rent per annum for \$1,000 . . . 11,50
2 lots with orchard, corner of Belcher and Vancouver streets 4,000
House and 6 acres of fine grass land on Oakland Estate \$40
50 acres at Cadboro Bay, half cleared, all fenced 370
7-roomed newly built house and 2 lots on Johnson street 3,750
157 acres timber and farming land on line of railway, with stream through property, in Oyster Bay District 1,000
4,000 acres of farming, coal and timber land, on Denman Island, at per acre . . 15
2 lots James Bay, on car route 2,20
1 lot corner Humboldt and Macleura sts. . 2,000
25 acres on Saanich Road; 20 acres a garden. Land for 4 years at a rental of \$150 per annum. Price \$300 per acre. Lots 20 and 21 St. Charles Avenue, containing 2 acres 2,400
Lots and 3-acre blks Foul Bay, easy terms. House and lot on North Park street, 3 rooms, kitchen, out-houses, etc., etc. . 3,500
3 corner lots on English Bay 600
2-acre block, Foul Bay Road 2,325
13-acre choice building block on Extension of Douglas street 2,500
260 a res Tasquias Island, and free range of 6,000 acres, with house, 12 ton sheep, etc. Stock of 400 sheep. A good market at Nanaimo, 25 miles distant 3,500
100 acres Metehosin District, 1 mile N. E. Polder Bay, 40 acres bottom land . . . 750
41 acres St. Charles street 10,000
100 Water and Gas shares. Gas \$35 per share, paying from 10% to 15%. Water, \$65 at Nanaimo 10,000
320 acres at New Westminster near Pitt River line of railway. House and barn, etc. Splendid farming land . . . 12,000
1 acre land, partly improved, cor. Tenyson Street and Kalvin Road 1,250
Beautiful residence lot, 8x125, corner Fisgar and Quadra Street 4,200

IRVING & JOHNSTON,
Trounce Avenue,
VICTORIA, B. C.
jyl

BRITISH COLUMBIA
PROVINCIAL

Agricultural Association

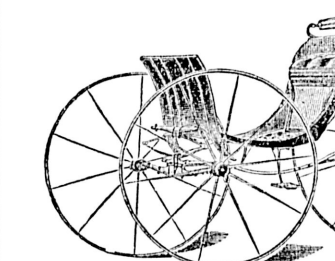
WILL HOLD ITS
ANNUAL EXHIBITION

—AT—
VICTORIA,
On Thursday, Friday and Saturday,

October 2, 3, and 4.
\$5,000 TO BE GIVEN IN PRIZES.

Besides a large number of Medals and Special Prizes.

For particulars see handbills and catalogues. Information will be cheerfully given by applying to
C. E. RENOUF, Secretary, VICTORIA.
je7-eod



CARRIAGES, WAGONS AND CARTS,

IN GREAT VARIETY AT
E. G. PRIOR & CO.'S,
Cor. Government and Johnson Sts.
feb-1-dwlv

SEE OUR \$3.00 BOOT

LACED AND ELASTIC SIDES.

BEST VALUE

—IN THE—
DOMINION

AT ERSKINE'S BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,
132 Government street, corner Johnson.
m23-dwlv

MISCELLANEOUS.

HORSES FOR SALE

Just Arrived from the State of Washington.

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NOTICES.

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."

Lot 233, in the City of Victoria.

A CERTIFICATE of Indefeasible Title to the above Lot will be issued to John Herbert Turner, on the 10th day of July, 1890, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to the undersigned, in writing, by some person claiming an estate or interest in said lot, or some part thereof.

C. J. LEGGATT,
Registrar-General,
Land Registry Office, Victoria,
10th April, 1890. ap9

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT ASSAY OFFICE.

NOTICE.

THE FOLLOWING REDUCTION OF FEES for Assaying, as from the 1st prox., has been ordered by the Hon. the Minister of Mines:

Tests of single samples—for gold, silver, lead or copper, to be made for \$1.50 each.
Two or more samples, . . . \$1.00 . . .
For all other tests a proportionate reduction has been ordered.

W. F. McCULLOCH,
Assayer.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Register opened at the office of the Provincial Secretary to enable graduates of any University in Her Majesty's Dominions—who were resident in the Province for two months prior to the 26th April, 1890—to enter their names as members of convocation, will be closed on Saturday, the 26th day of July next.

JNO. ROBSON,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
19th June, 1890. je21-lm

ROAD CLOSED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the public road between Moss street and the Fairfield road, via Clough Point and Ross Bay, has been closed for traffic during the construction of a new carriage way.

W. S. GORE,
Surveyor-General.

Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 24th June, 1890. je24

BRIDGE CLOSED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT POINT ELLICE BRIDGE, on the Victoria-Esquamalt Road, will be closed from traffic on and after Thursday next, the 3rd July, until further notice, during the laying of new flooring.

W. S. GORE,
Surveyor-General.

Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 30th June, 1890. jyl

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT from and after the 10th day of July next, all parties whose properties have sewerage connection with the Johnson Street Ravine, will be prosecuted.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.
City Hall, June 30th, 1890. jyl-1f

A BY-LAW,

To amend the "Revenue By-Law."

BE IT ENACTED, BY THE MAYOR AND Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, as follows:—

1. That, sub section 9 of Schedule A of the Revenue By-law, 1889, be amended by striking out all the words therein after the words "six months," at the end of the second line thereof.
2. By adding at the end of section 22 of said Schedule "A," the following: "Every person who carries on the occupation of a stevedore, or who has taken contracts to load or unload ships within the Municipality, \$50 for every six months."
This By-law may be cited as the "Revenue Amendment By-law, 1890, No. 2."

Passed the Municipal Council this 18th day of June, A. D. 1890.
Reconsidered and finally passed the Council, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1890.

JOHN GRANT,
Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

NOTICES.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo R.

TIME TABLE No. 12
To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Thursday, May 1st, 1890. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING SOUTH. READ UP.	No. 5. Passenger Saturdays only.	No. 6. Passenger Saturdays only.	No. 1. Passenger Daily.	No. 2. Passenger Daily.	No. 3. Passenger Daily.	No. 4. Passenger Daily.	No. 7. Passenger Daily.	No. 8. Passenger Daily.	No. 9. Passenger Daily.	No. 10. Passenger Daily.	No. 11. Passenger Daily.	No. 12. Passenger Daily.	No. 13. Passenger Daily.	No. 14. Passenger Daily.	No. 15. Passenger Daily.	No. 16. Passenger Daily.	No. 17. Passenger Daily.	No. 18. Passenger Daily.	No. 19. Passenger Daily.	No. 20. Passenger Daily.	No. 21. Passenger Daily.	No. 22. Passenger Daily.	No. 23. Passenger Daily.	No. 24. Passenger Daily.	No. 25. Passenger Daily.	No. 26. Passenger Daily.	No. 27. Passenger Daily.	No. 28. Passenger Daily.	No. 29. Passenger Daily.	No. 30. Passenger Daily.	No. 31. Passenger Daily.	No. 32. Passenger Daily.	No. 33. Passenger Daily.	No. 34. Passenger Daily.	No. 35. Passenger Daily.	No. 36. Passenger Daily.	No. 37. Passenger Daily.	No. 38. Passenger Daily.	No. 39. Passenger Daily.	No. 40. Passenger Daily.	No. 41. Passenger Daily.	No. 42. Passenger Daily.	No. 43. Passenger Daily.	No. 44. Passenger Daily.	No. 45. Passenger Daily.	No. 46. Passenger Daily.	No. 47. Passenger Daily.	No. 48. Passenger Daily.	No. 49. Passenger Daily.	No. 50. Passenger Daily.	No. 51. Passenger Daily.	No. 52. Passenger Daily.	No. 53. Passenger Daily.	No. 54. Passenger Daily.	No. 55. Passenger Daily.	No. 56. Passenger Daily.	No. 57. Passenger Daily.	No. 58. Passenger Daily.	No. 59. Passenger Daily.	No. 60. Passenger Daily.	No. 61. Passenger Daily.	No. 62. Passenger Daily.	No. 63. Passenger Daily.	No. 64. Passenger Daily.	No. 65. Passenger Daily.	No. 66. Passenger Daily.	No. 67. Passenger Daily.	No. 68. Passenger Daily.	No. 69. Passenger Daily.	No. 70. Passenger Daily.	No. 71. Passenger Daily.	No. 72. Passenger Daily.	No. 73.
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